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WASHINGTON.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE—THE NEWSPAPER POSTAGE QUESTION—WHAT THE NEW DISTRICT GOVERNMENT MAY BE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Conference Committee on the Post Office Appropriation bill has its report ready to make as soon as the Houses meet to-morrow. The most important difference which the committee had to reconcile was the opposing action of the House and Senate on the rates of postage. The members of the committee from the House insisted on the amendment made in the House, and it was agreed to by the Senate. The rates on newspapers are therefore fixed at one and a half cents per pound, to be prepaid, and on magazines at three cents per pound. The amendment of the Senate in regard to public documents, and the *Congressional Record* was struck out by the House, but the Conference Committee has substituted the following provisions:

"That hereafter the postage on public documents mailed by any member of Congress, the President, or head of any department, shall be ten cents for each bound volume, and on unbound documents the same rate as on newspaper matter mailed from a known office of publication to regular subscribers, and the words 'public document' written or printed thereon, or on the wrapper thereof, and certified by the signature of any member of Congress, or by that of the President or head of any executive department, shall be deemed a sufficient certificate that the same is a public document, and the words 'public document' are hereby defined to mean all publications printed by order of Congress, or either House thereof."

This provision is very unsatisfactory, and is likely to provoke some disagreement; but whether it will cause the defeat of the conference report is very doubtful. The provision is very indefinite in its meaning, and leaves the decision to the Postmaster General whether the rate shall be one and a half or three cents per pound, because newspaper matter mailed from a known office may be either one or the other, and which rate shall be applied to unbound public documents is not prescribed. Again, the limiting of public documents by definition to such publications as are ordered by Congress, cuts off the departments from sending any books or unbound reports which they may order in pursuance of general laws. There is very much in the provision to provoke debate and opposition, and there is evidence that it will be seized upon in the House.

PROGRESS OF THE IMPORTANT BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

Such progress was made upon the appropriation bills on Saturday night, before adjournment, that only two of them will have to be enrolled after the meeting of Congress to-morrow. Conference reports on the Indian and Deficiency bills were agreed to on Saturday, and these bills were enrolled to-day, and are ready to be sent to the President as soon as the House meets. The Post Office Appropriation bill has been agreed upon by the Conference Committee, and the bill, as they will report it to-morrow, will be enrolled in advance, so that if the two Houses agree this bill will also be ready for signature. The Sundry Civil bill and the River and Harbor bill will have to be enrolled after the meeting to-morrow. If the "little Tariff" bill should pass, it, too, would have to be enrolled by the Clerks of the House. There are no other long bills, and the short and unimportant ones will not delay the hour of adjournment. In the Senate there are no more than two or three very long bills for enrollment, and they are not yet reported from conference committees.

THE SANBORN CONTRACT BILL.

The Senate remained in session until half-past three o'clock this morning and then adjourned till Monday. After passing the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, Mr. Sherman called up the bill repealing the law under which the Sanborn contract was awarded, and it was passed without discussion, with an amendment striking out the third section as the committee recommended.

OAKLAND HARBOR.

During the debate upon the River and Harbor bill there was quite a sharp passage between Messrs. Sargent and Chandler, brought about by an amendment offered by the former appropriating $100,000 for the improvement of the Harbor of Oakland, Cal., which Mr. Chandler, who had the bill in charge, opposed. Mr. Sargent declared that it had been impossible for his State to get any hearing before the Commerce Committee on account of the time having been taken up in considering the improvements of every saw-mill creek in Michigan and Wisconsin. Mr. Chandler thought if there was any State in the Union which had no right to complain that State was California, she having already been benefited by $1,500,000 of steamship subsidy, to say nothing of millions expended for a railroad across the continent to reach that State. Mr. Sargent reminded the Michigan Senator that these expenditures were not for the benefit of California alone, but for the whole country. The amendment was agreed to, notwithstanding the opposition of the committee.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The legislation of the two Houses is now at a stand still on the subject of civil service. The House, by a vote of two to one, has adopted an amendment which provides for the repeal of the law under which the Civil Service Commission was created, and for covering into the Treasury the unexpended balance of the sum appropriated to pay the salary of the Commissioners. The Senate likewise, by a vote of two to one, has stricken out this amendment, and made an appropriation for the continuance of the commission. This difference is now in conference. It seems probable that the Conference Committee will agree to the Senate amendment, and that the House, having had its buncombe day upon this subject, will agree to the conference report. The vote of two to one in the Senate in favor of retaining the commission and giving an appropriation is no test of the affection with which that body cherishes the principle of civil service reform. Several Senators voted for the Senate amendment, who have no confidence in any system which does not give the offices to the politicians; but, as a political measure, they are willing to give the system of competitive appointments a further trial. One reason for the attitude of the Senate in this matter is the disposition manifested by members of the House to arrogate to themselves the selections of appointments in the civil service to the exclusion of the Senate. The resolution which was proposed before the committee of the House at one time to divide all offices up among representatives were not very cheerfully received in the Senate. From whatever motives the Senate is firm in the action it has taken.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CURRENCY BILL.

The question of the greatest interest to-night among politicians in Washington is, will the President sign the currency bill? It is believed that he will sign it, as no expression of doubt has been heard from any one who has his confidence, or who has been most familiar with the subject. It seems he has not given information to any person of his determination, and there is, therefore, nothing more than the opinion of individuals on which the belief that he will sign the bill can be based.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The River and Harbor Appropriation was loaded down very heavy by the Senate with amendments, last night, and there were so many vast additions made to it that serious difficulties may arise between the two Houses to cause delay. The Appropriations Committee of the House has been in session all day, considering the amendments made by the Senate to this and the Sundry Civil bill, which were passed last night.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate will, before adjournment, spend a few hours in executive session to complete the consideration of nominations and to attempt some action relative to the proposed Reciprocity treaty. A motion has been made to remove the injunction of secrecy and postpone further action till next session. Several Senators express the opinion that this motion will be carried, though there is considerable opposition.

UTAH.

Mr. Frelinghuysen will attempt to-morrow again to have the Senate take up and pass the bill for regulating the Utah Territory Judiciary. It seems most remarkable that Congress refuses to do something in this case. The administration of justice is well known to everybody to be at a stand-still, and till Congress cuts the cords that binds the courts in that Territory there can be no trials or convictions of criminal offenses of any character. At the present time persons are under arrest there for stealing Government property, who cannot be brought to trial because of the difficulties in the courts which Congress has failed to remove.

PERSONAL.

The Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Cadwallader, who succeeds Mr. Bancroft Davis, is in town, and dined to-night with Secretary Fish.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NIGHT SESSION OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Saturday night, the Committee on Printing presented their report on the charges made against the Printer of Congress, Mr. Clapp, acquitting him unanimously on all the charges, and declaring they found nothing in the evidence against his integrity. The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to. It reduces the appropriation for the Apaches to $500,000. The River and Harbor bill was further modified as follows: Appropriating $200,000 for surveys and estimates for the improvements recommended by the Senate Select Committee on Transportation, upon the four routes indicated in the report of the said committee, and also upon a route from the mouth of the Youghiogheny River; increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the James River from $30,000 to $75,000; appropriating $100,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Charleston, S. C.; appropriating $100,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Oakland, Cal., according to the plan reported by the Government engineers; increasing the appropriation for the harbor at Burlington, Vt., from $15,000 to $25,000; providing for the improvement of navigation between Staten Island and New-Jersey; appropriating $80,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the protection of the harbor of San Diego, Cal., by turning the San Diego into a false bay; authorizing the Secretary of War to remove and prevent the accumulation of sand in the harbor at Buffalo, out of the appropriation of $75,000 made for that harbor. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments agreed to. The bill was then read a third time, but not passed. The House bill to repeal the act under which the Sanborn contract was awarded, was passed. The Senate at 3:30 o'clock A. M., Sunday, adjourned until 11 o'clock A. M., Monday.

SCENES AT THE NIGHT SESSIONS.

It is remarked by persons long observers of closing scenes of Congress that the recent night sessions, though somewhat noisy, were less disorderly than heretofore toward the end of a session. Copious supplies of lemonade and iced tea were furnished in the ante-rooms. With the closing hours of Congress the determination and energy of the lobby grew stronger. Old and familiar faces are seen at the doors in earnest renewal of appeals to Congressmen to make final efforts in behalf of their claims for the last time. The lady lobbyists are not in great numbers, but are the most importunate. Many Congressmen have already made arrangements to leave Washington by the earliest train after adjournment. A few of them left to-night.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations were in session to-day, considering the Senate's amendments to the bills making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, and for rivers and harbors, so as to present their report to-morrow morning for the action of the House. The only other general appropriation bill pending between the two Houses is that making appropriations for the Post Office Department. The Senate has appointed a committee to confer with that to be appointed by the House on disagreeing amendments. The prospect is that the above-mentioned bills will be definitively acted on by both branches to-morrow.

BILLS LAID BEFORE THE PRESIDENT.

The clerks were engaged to-day engrossing numerous bills, and otherwise transacting business pertaining to Congress. During yesterday about fifty bills, most of them of a private character, were presented to the President for his approval.

THE GENEVA AWARD BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the Geneva Award Distribution bill have not yet been able to agree, and the probability is that it will go over until next session, with many others of a public character.

THE UTAH BILL.

Immediately on the meeting of the Senate to-morrow, Mr. Frelinghuysen will call up the House bill for the execution of the Federal laws in Utah, in effect abolishing such features of the Territorial Judiciary as interfere with their enforcement. This, together with Mr. Ramsey's Post Route bill, will probably be passed with but little discussion.

THE FINANCIAL BILL.

The Currency bill has reached the President. The general opinion is that he will sign it. The President, with the members of the Cabinet, was at the Capitol yesterday, attending to business, and will be there to-morrow.

PENDING NOMINATIONS.

The Senate will have an executive session before adjournment to dispose of the pending nominations.

DEDICATION OF A SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 21.—The soldiers' monument was dedicated yesterday with imposing ceremonies. Addresses were made by E. L. Cole and Major McArthur, of Troy. The cost of the monument was $4,000.

RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR A RAILROAD.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 21.—Judge Barnard has appointed Jacob B. Carpenter a Receiver in the matter of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad. Poughkeepsie will lose $600,000, and private individuals will also lose many thousands.

EXPLOSION OF A BOILER.

CHATHAM, Ontario, June 21.—A sad accident occurred at Baptiste Creek, on the St. Clair River. At noon yesterday the boiler of the Great Western Railway steam dredge exploded, instantly killing Wm. Cartier, of Stoney Point, and severely injuring five others, one of whom has since died, named Demars.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A SPECIMEN OFFICE-HOLDER.

HE GETS AN APPOINTMENT—HE ROBS THE MAILS—HE IS SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY—OFFICE-HOLDERS OUT OF JAIL ENDEAVORING TO SECURE HIS PARDON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—An instance of the manner in which the office-holders of South Carolina conduct their affairs has an illustration at the present time in this city. The brother of Henry E. Hayne, Secretary of State of South Carolina, was appointed a route agent on the railroad from Wilmington, N. C., to Augusta, Ga., passing through South Carolina. The appointment was made upon the influence, it is said, of Rainey, one of the colored members from that State. After a time various packages were missed from the mail, and a special agent of the Post Office Department very readily secured evidence against Hayne, and when he was arrested the stolen property was found upon his person. He was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years. Now his brother, the Secretary of State, is here, with a long petition from Republicans of the State, asking the President for a pardon. Honest men from the State make serious complaints, and hope most sincerely the petition will not succeed, for they say there is no reason in the world for the pardon, save that the convict is a negro. They urge that executive clemency extended to him would tend to further debauch the politics of South Carolina.

VIEWS OF DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS.

THE SITUATION FROM A SOUTHERN STANDPOINT—VIEWS OF EX-GOV. MAGRATH—INTERVIEW WITH GOV. MOSES—STATE TREASURER CARDOZA'S OPINIONS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, June 17, 1874.

The political situation as viewed by the Southern element of the State, and the opinions entertained by the leaders of the Democracy, are naturally very different from those which are cherished by the chiefs among the Republicans. During extended conversations had with Hon. A. G. Magrath, the last Governor of South Carolina before the close of the war, and with many other leading Democrats, it was stated that the leaders of the Republican Party excused many of their own faults by charging the native white men with not readily adapting themselves to the changed condition of things after the war, and by claiming that if they had done so they could have been instrumental in correcting many of the abuses which now prevail. No greater error could be committed than by supposing that the white element of the State could have succeeded in incorporating itself with the negroes after the war, or that the same influence could be obtained over them which was now so ruinously exercised by the Northern settlers. Taking into consideration the difficulty of two races in an instant becoming political equals, after the relation of master and slave had existed between them for generations, it was idle to suppose that in the course of a few hours the habits of life and modes of thought which had been cherished for many years could be brushed away and totally different views adopted. In fact it was to expect from the natives of South Carolina that of which no people in the world's history had ever been capable. But even if this had been otherwise, if the white natives of the State had at once begun to incorporate themselves politically with their former slaves, it was the general belief that the distrust of the negro toward those who had been their owners would be even greater than it was now. It should not be forgotten that the enfranchisement of the negro was the result of a war, and was forced upon those by whom the blacks had been owned. Whatever might now be the opinion of negro slavery as an abstract question, there could of course be no doubt that in the slave-holding States before the war the people of those States regard ed such servitude as necessary to their prosperity, as an essential element in civilization. At this late date it was unnecessary to discuss the wisdom of the views then entertained. The fact remained the same. The abolition of slavery was presented to the mind of the Southern slave-holder as the confiscation of his property, and as affecting him in every source of his well-being. The negroes understood this thoroughly. They knew very well that the whites were opposed to their freedom. This being the case, the liberated slave was not only himself unwilling to come under the political control of his former master because of a fear that he might again be placed in a position of servitude, but in addition, these fears and suspicions were fermented and excited to the highest point by the adventurers who came into the State after the war; and then commenced a career of wickedness and corruption which had continued up to this time, and which had been successful in the past because of the fears which had constantly been kept alive in the hearts of the blacks. It was unnecessary to say that these fears were groundless ones. Gov. Magrath stated that among all his many acquaintances he did not know of any one who, even had he the power, would for a moment think of again reducing the blacks to slavery. The desire of the white native did not extend any further than the restoration of a good and honest Government, and it was certain that the former owners were willing to protect, advise, and help the former slaves, and to grant to them every right which they could consistently claim. The Kuklux outrages could not be brought forward in refutation of this, for it was a well-established fact that they had never received either support or sympathy from the respectable portion of the community.

That the negroes had confidence in the honesty and affection of their old masters could not be doubted. It was a very common thing for an old slave to come to his former owner for advice and assistance in every other affair of life except that which might never so remotely relate to politics. At that point all intercourse, all companionship, ceased. Gov. Magrath and others stated that old servants who had been in their families for years, and who were as docile as children in everything else, could not be induced to take any advice in regard to the men for whom they cast their votes. It was largely in consequence of this that bad men were elected, and that so much political corruption existed. The negroes, too, had been given a taste of power, and a small share of the "spoils of office," and not knowing the wrong they were doing, they were bought and sold in the Legislature like so many sheep. A legislative body so constituted could not fail to contaminate every other branch of the Government. In the case of South Carolina the evil had gone further. The independence of the Judiciary was a thing of the past, and the masses were fast losing all respect for the law and those who administered it. These were the troubles under which the property-owners of the State were struggling, which they hoped might be corrected by the moral influence of the great Republican Party of the North.

HOW A REFORM CAN BE EFFECTED.

To the question, "How can these evils be reformed?" Gov. Magrath and other prominent natives of the State replied, "Only by the Federal Government." The negroes of South Carolina had looked to that Government, and to the American Union, as the effective means by which their delivery from slavery had been secured, and since that time their respect for, and obedience to, that Government had been one of the leading traits of their character. This being the case, it was not to be doubted that if in any distinct and tangible form it could be conveyed to their minds that the condition of things now existing, and which had been brought about by them at the command of bad leaders, was distasteful to the United States, they would halt in their present course and adopt any line of conduct that the Government might suggest. Whatever manifestation the authorities at Washington might feel called upon to make, to be effective should be made in some practical and unmistakable manner. The necessity for this would be better understood when it was remembered that the colored people could not read nor write; that they would not believe what might be told them regarding politics by the white natives, and that all their information was derived from leaders whose interest it might be to keep them misinformed. The United States office-holders, who were directly responsible to the Government, were the persons best fitted to convey to the blacks the desires and wishes of that Government. If honest, educated men were appointed to the United States offices now filled by corrupt and ignorant political favorites, much good would certainly follow. The next step would be, through these officers, to disabuse the mind of the negro of the insane notion that there was any power on earth by which he could again be reduced to slavery. If this was done, the blacks would listen to and co-operate with the white natives; for then the only apprehension which separated them would be removed. If, with this, the colored men were assured in positive terms that the nation at large demanded them to reform their party, to give their support only to honest candidates, and to repudiate all those who had been engaged in corrupt transactions, there might be brought about an identity of interest and a concurrence of action between the two races which could not fail to result in the redemption of the State. If Judges and legislators could be made to feel that the American Government and the American people were closely watching, and would hold them at least to a strict moral account for their actions, corruption would cease and honest rule once more prevail in South Carolina. Government aid and interference would have to be invoked sooner or later. If it did not come now in the manner suggested it would be obliged to come before many months in the shape of an armed force.

INTERVIEWS WITH GOV. MOSES AND EX-GOV. SCOTT.

During the course of a long conversation with Gov. Moses, it was impossible to discover what excuses he had to advance for the many corrupt acts of his administration. During an interview of two hours' duration he was continually assuring your correspondent that he was a much-injured man, and that he could prove that many of the charges brought against him were untrue. When asked for the evidence, however, he failed to produce it. He admitted that his private character had been bad, very bad, but denied having taken part in any official corruption; yet in the same breath he told the story of the election tickets, given above, and laughed heartily at what he appeared to think a good joke. When questioned as to the civil contingent funds which have been appropriated for the payment of State expenditures at his discretion, he replied excitedly: "Oh, my contingent fund was not much; they gave Gov. Scott $30,000; I only had $20,000." He had been private Secretary to Gov. Pickens, he said, and knew how contingent funds had been used before and since the war. There was no law providing that a Governor should give an account of what he did with the fund after it came into his possession. It was not expected, however, that he would put the money in his own pocket. It was understood that all the secret services of Government were to be paid out of it. Speaking of the next election, Mr. Moses said that he was sure of receiving the regular Republican nomination. Newspaper attacks could not injure him, as his constituents were unable to read. He believed that Mr. Chamberlin would be run as a bolting candidate, and if he developed a great deal of strength, and the Democrats had sense enough to nominate a candidate, it was possible that both wings of the Republican Party could be defeated. Personally, Moses is most agreeable in his manners; he is quick and impulsive in speech, no doubt saving many things that he is sorry for afterward. He is not yet forty years of age, yet his face is careworn and wrinkled, and his long hair almost white.

Ex-Gov. Scott, who is a candidate for re-election, states that in his opinion the troubles now existing were due chiefly to the bad selection of office-holders made by the present Executive. He did not give any explanation of the alarming manner in which the public debt increased under his administration, and appeared to be much more anxious to abuse his possible opponents than to express his views, if he had any, on the political condition of the State. He could suggest no remedy for the present difficulties.

THE VIEWS OF A LEADING COLORED MAN.

Francis L. Cardozo, the present State Treasurer, and one of the most prominent colored leaders in the South, stated that in his opinion the Democrats of the State were eagerly watching and constantly waiting for an opportunity to get control of the State Government. This might not be apparent to a casual observer, but to those more intimately acquainted with the situation it could not be doubted that a fierce political contest must soon take place between the two parties. As this was true, it was the duty of the Republicans to do everything possible to reform their evils and correct their mistakes. At the biennial election to be held this Fall a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the Assembly and one-half of the Senate and some county officers were to be voted for. For this election the Democrats had long been preparing, and recently their efforts at organization had been redoubled. In 1872 the Republicans, at their convention held in the Autumn of that year, strongly condemned the conduct of those who up to that time had been intrusted with the control of the party, and expressed themselves as exceedingly dissatisfied with the enactment and administration of the laws up to that time. Of his personal knowledge Mr. Cardozo knew that there were none more determined or outspoken in their condemnation than the colored men. They felt mortified and humiliated when they saw that they had been deceived by those whom they had intrusted with power. It was then that a platform was presented to the people in which the errors of the party were acknowledged, and retrenchment and reform promised. This effort at better government, and all others having the same object in view, were distasteful to the Democracy, who disapproved of them, knowing that if they succeeded the power of the colored voters would be perpetuated. It could not be denied that the party in the minority were opposed to reform in the ranks of the Republicans; they openly declared that corruption was agreeable to them, as it would hasten the overthrow of the present rulers. The promises of reform made by the Republican Party had not been fulfilled in many instances. This was true, but it was also undoubted that much improvement and great progress had been made within the past two years. The expenses of the State had been reduced from an average annual expenditure of $1,800,000 to $1,200,000, and efforts were being made to reduce it still further. It was true that this change for the better had not been apparent to the general public, but it should be remembered that the present Administration had to shoulder the debts and contracts made by the preceding one. The taxes since 1872 had been higher than ever before. This was accounted for by the debts and contracts mentioned, which had to be assumed and provided for, and more especially by the fact that the Government since 1872 had to rely solely upon its income from taxes for support, whereas the Governments previous to that period supplemented their receipts by the sale of State bonds at one-third and one-half their face value. Many reforms had been accomplished in both the Executive and Legislative Departments. In the maladministration of the State previous to 1872 the chief difficulties had been of a financial nature—the large issue of bonds, and the loose method of collecting taxes, and the still looser method of disbursing them when collected. In the Executive Department the reforms referred to had taken place in the Controller General's and Treasurer's offices. The consolidation of the Auditor's office with that of the Controller General gave to his department the sole charge of the collection of the taxes. The laws governing such collections were of the most complicated character, and in many particulars their efficiency depended entirely upon the manner of their application. They had been administered with an

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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

"HOME RULE" IN IRELAND—THE MINERS' STRIKE IN YORKSHIRE.

LONDON, June 21.—The *Observer* publishes the text of a Home Rule resolve which Dr. Isaac Butt, M. P. for Limerick, proposes to move on the 30th inst. in the House of Commons. It is in substance as follows:

"That in the opinion of the House, it is expedient and just to restore to the Irish nation the power of managing exclusively Irish affairs in an Irish Parliament, provision being made at the same time for maintaining the integrity of the Empire, by leaving the Imperial Parliament the control of imperial affairs."

The strike in which more than 10,000 miners were engaged in Cleveland, Yorkshire, is now ended with the acceptance of the masters' terms, which impose a reduction of 12½ per cent. in wages.

GERMANY.

FAREWELL DINNER TO MR. BANCROFT IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, June 21.—The members of the Academy of Science and the University authorities joined in giving a farewell dinner on Saturday night to Hon. George Bancroft, Minister of the United States. Prof. Curtius, the historian of Greece, toasted Mr. Bancroft and lady, and Prof. Mommsen, the Roman historian, made some remarks, in the course of which he spoke of the union of Germany and the United States in the struggle for intellectual freedom.

SPAIN.

THE SITUATION AT ESTELLA.

MADRID, June 21.—Gen. Concha reports that the roads in the neighborhood of Estella are impracticable for heavy artillery, and he will be obliged to suspend operations for the present.

ITALY.

A POPULAR DEMONSTRATION AT SIGHT OF THE POPE—THE STREETS CLEARED BY TROOPS.

ROME, June 21.—As the multitude were returning from a grand Te Deum at St. Peter's, the Pope was seen at one of the windows of the Vatican. Hundreds of people waved their handkerchiefs, and some Ex-Pontifical policemen shouted, "Long live the Pope, our King." Several arrests were made. The troops cleared and took possession of the street.

THE BRAZILIAN CABLE.

THE CABLE SPLICED OFF THE BRAZILIAN COAST.

LONDON, June 22.—The steamer Edinburgh, which is laying the telegraph cable from the Cape de Verdes to Brazil, has arrived off the Brazilian coast. The following dispatch was received to-day from on board:

"NOON, Sunday.

Spliced on the intermediate cable, in 1,100 fathoms, this morning. Hope to make the final splice at 3 this afternoon. The cable is in perfect condition."

CUBA.

A WATER-SPOUT IN THE HARBOR OF HAVANA—PRICES OF FOREIGN COIN.

HAVANA, June 21.—An immense water-spout formed in the harbor to-day and passed through the shipping, causing considerable damage. The Russian bark Jenny was capsized and several small boats were sunk. No lives were lost. The men-of-war fired blank cartridges, which had the effect of dissolving the column of water.

Thirty-six leading merchants, bankers, and banks have signed an agreement to receive foreign coin at the following rates of valuation: The pound sterling at $5, Louis d'or at $4, American $20 piece at $21; the Mexican, Chilian, Costa Rican, and Peruvian new ounce at $17; Spanish 100 reals at $5 50.

All other merchants and mercantile establishments are requested to sign or conform to the agreement.

A conference was held at the Captain General's palace this evening of all the Colonels of the army in the city and the chief officers of the volunteers.

The Havana journals exhort the inhabitants to throw off their lethargy and do something to save the island from financial ruin before it is too late.

HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO.

POLITICAL TROUBLE DISSIPATED IN HAYTI—A COMMISSION TO CONCLUDE PEACE WITH SAN DOMINGO.

HAVANA, June 21.—Advices from St. Thomas to the 16th inst. report the arrival of Gen. Luperon from Europe, en route to Puerto Plata.

News had been received from Hayti to the 9th. The Republic was tranquil. The threatening political clouds had vanished, and matters were being peacefully arranged at Port-au-Prince. The National Assembly was to meet on the 10th to elect the President, and Gen. Dominguez would, in all probability, be their choice.

Four Commissioners from Hayti had arrived at San Domingo to conclude a treaty of peace between the two Republics.

MEXICO.

THE CINNABAR MINES IN HUITZUCO—AN AMERICAN RIFLE FACTORY IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 15, via HAVANA, June 21.—The exploration of the cinnabar mines in Huitzuco continues with valuable results. The yield exceeds expectations, and four new companies have been formed to work the mines.

An American rifle factory is to be established in this city.

Order has been restored in the State of Coahuila.

A DAY OF CRIME IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., June 21.—Yesterday afternoon the mate and a sailor on board the brig Mary Marriner got into a fight and fell overboard. The former was rescued, but the sailor was drowned.

To-day a woman named Mary Moran was arrested for intoxication. During the afternoon she tied a piece of ribbon tight around her neck, strangling herself to death.

A man named William Greer, a watchman at the Grand Trunk Railway Depot, was paid $85 on Saturday night, and since 6 o'clock of that night nothing has been seen of him.

LEWISTON, Me., June 21.—A daughter of Simeon Fitz, of Auburn, assaulted her mother with a knife on Friday, and cut a gash in her neck, barely missing the jugular vein. The girl has been taken to the hospital for the insane.

THE NEW-ORLEANS "BULLETIN" SEIZED BY THE POLICE.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 21.—At 12:30 last night when the last forms of the *Bulletin* newspaper were being conveyed to the press-room, they were seized by the Metropolitan Police, by order of Police Judge McArthur, and locked up in the Central Station, where they still remain. The *Bulletin* appeared this morning with six printed and two blank pages, closing with an editorial under the caption "Another Midnight Order," "An Outrage on American Liberty," "The Press to be Bullied and Suppressed." The *Bulletin* says: "Whether Durell, Kellogg, Badger, or their underlings are implicated we cannot as yet say, but that this bold, audacious, and villainous robbery on the highway of a newspaper's material on its way to the press was effected simply because of the *Bulletin's* daring and outspoken exposure of fraud and corruption is certain."

Judge McArthur states positively that he did not issue an order for the seizure of the *Bulletin's* forms. It now appears the Police acted under orders of Chief of Police Badger. The power behind Badger is not yet known.

THE NATIONAL SAENGERFEST.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS FOR THE FESTIVAL AT CLEVELAND—THE CRUSADERS TRYING TO STOP THE FLOW OF LAGER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, O., June 21.—The city is thronged with visitors to the great National Saengerfest to be held here next week. Over fifty societies of the North American Saengerbund, embracing fifteen hundred singers from nearly every city in the United States, are arriving and being welcomed by the Committee of Reception, at the head of which is Mayor Otis. Among the leading persons to participate in the fest are Carl Bergmann, conductor; Madame Pauline Lucca, prima donna; Adolph Sohst, baritone; Frederick Abel, tenor; F. Letsch, trombone soloist; William Heydler, pianist—nearly all from New-York. Bergmann's orchestra, which will embrace one hundred instruments, will be here on Monday. The fest will be at Saenger Hall, on Euclid avenue, a mammoth frame structure built especially for the purpose, and elaborately decorated until it appears like a gorgeous palace. It will accommodate ten thousand people comfortably, in addition to the singers and orchestra.

The fest will formally open on Tuesday with addresses by Gov. Allen, Lieut. Gov. Hart, Edward H. Boehm, President of the North American Saengerbund; Dr. G. C. E. Weber, and others, after which a procession will be formed by the military companies of Cleveland and neighboring cities, with bands, and the civil societies, embracing all the singing organizations. It will be many miles in extent.

The programme for the remainder of the week includes grand concerts, matinées, in which 1,500 pupils of the public schools will participate, steamboat excursions, and a picnic at the Northern Ohio Fair Grounds. The preparations for the entertainment of the singers and others are on a scale unsurpassed at any previous fest. The prominent men of the State are engaged in forwarding the project by contributing liberally towards it.

But one cloud has thus far come across the horizon. According to the custom at previous fests, the Saengerbund have erected a mammoth bar at the hall to furnish the German singers with beer and other refreshments. Against this the Women's Temperance League, numbering 3,000 Christian ladies, protest, and threaten to prevent their children from singing at the public schools matinée. They also appeal to all interested in the temperance cause to remain away from the fest if intoxicating liquors are sold there, and they may possibly indulge in crusading at Saenger Hall when the festival opens.

The city is to be handsomely decorated.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—The following are the Post Office changes during the week ending June 20, 1874:

New-England—Offices Established—Lower Bartlett, Carroll County, N. H., Edward C. Stokes, Postmaster; Ludlow Centre, Hampden County, Mass., Mrs. Susan A. Chapin, Postmistress; Newbury Old Town, Essex County, Mass., Eben Little, Jr., Postmaster; Bread Loaf, Addison County, Vt., Joseph Battell, Postmaster. Name Changed—Lower Bartlett, (old office,) Carroll County, N. H., to Centre Bartlett. Postmasters Appointed—Lewey F. Crane, Eaton, Washington County, Me.; Austin C. Hayden, Elliot, York County, Me.; Daniel Libby, Limestone, Aroostook County, Me.; Lindly H. Whitaker, Unity, Waldo County, Me.; Herbert W. Fickett, Errol, Coos County, N. H.; William A. Weeks, North Walden, Caledonia County, Vt.; Reuben Winn, Whitingham, Windham County, Vt.; Ezra A. Lamb, Baldwinsville, Worcester County, Mass.

New-York—Offices Established—Cascade, Cayuga County, John Andrews, Postmaster; East Park, Dutchess County, Gilbert Clement, Postmaster; Goodyears, Cayuga County, Sidney S. Goodyear, Postmaster; Hulett's Landing, Washington County, Philander Hulett, Postmaster; Oceanus, Queens County, M. P. Holland, Postmaster; Ross Mills, Chatauqua County, C. A. Ross, Postmaster; Taughannock Falls, Tompkins County, Roswell Wilcox, Postmaster; Transit Bridge, Allegany County, Willard J. Brockett, Postmaster; Wilmurt, Herkimer County, J. E. Wilkinson, Postmaster. Postmasters appointed: E. W. Ewers, Almond, Allegany County; Allan S. Macdonald, Jeffersonville, Sullivan County; James B. Spencer, North Broadalbin, Fulton County; Marcus A. Benjamin, North Chili, Monroe County; Cynthia Robison, Sempronious, Cayuga County. Discontinued: Red Brick, Sullivan County.

New-Jersey—Postmaster Appointed—E. N. Townsend, Wheatland, Essex County.

Pennsylvania.—Established—Manorville, Lancaster County, Mrs. Caroline Brenaman, Postmistress; Raccoon, Washington County, Walter G. Graham, Postmaster. Name changed—California, Washington County, to Sagamore; Square Corner, Adams County, to Bonneauville. Postmasters appointed—William H. Coleman, Butztown, Northampton County; George Stevens, Elk Lake, Susquehanna County; George W. Hasbaugh, State Line, Franklin County; John R. Boose, Turner's Store, Somerset County.

Maryland.—Established—Tannery, Carroll County, James S. Baer, Postmaster. Postmasters appointed—T. R. Richardson, Friendship, Anne Arundel County; Wm. T. Darby, Riverton, Wicomico County.

GENERAL NOTES.

Hon. Elliott M. Braxton, of Virginia, writes that he is not a candidate for the Conservative nomination for Congress in his district.

The wife of Nathaniel Bump committed suicide Saturday evening, in Providence, R. I., by hanging.

The anniversary of the Pope's accession was commemorated in the Roman Catholic Churches in Providence, R. I.

A severe tornado passed north-east of Memphis, Tenn., on Saturday evening, doing considerable damage to crops, fences, and forests.

W. H. H. Dunn is the grandest man in the country. At least the Hillsboro (Ohio) *Gazette* says so, and it wishes him to run for Congress.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, favors the apparent objects of the grangers, but objects to their secrecy and to the introduction of women into its membership.

Gen. Lew. Wallace, of Indiana, says that he will not be a candidate for the nomination for Congressman, or any other office, under any conceivable circumstances.

Mrs. A. B. Warford, widow of the late Gen. Warford, and sister of Gen. Cameron, was stricken with paralysis at Harrisburg, Penn., on Thursday night. She partially recovered from the shock on Friday.

John Borough, an Indianaian, who is nearly 104 years old, tells younger people that in order to live long they must sleep much. One must have, he says, about so much sleep in a hundred years; if he don't take it when alive, he will get it in the grave.

The people of Hanalei, Hawaii, have presented Minister H. A. Pierce with four beef cattle, as an expression of their sentiments toward the American nation for the timely aid afforded by the troops from the United States ships-of-war Portsmouth and Tuscarora at Honolulu during the riot at the election of King.

THE BROWN UNIVERSITY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 21.—The exercises of the Brown University Commencement began to-day. President Robinson this afternoon delivered the Baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class. This evening, Rev. Dr. Bridgeman, of Albany, preached before the Society for Missionary Inquiry. The First Baptist Church was crowded at both services.

DR. ORMISTON'S CHURCH.

THE COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

ITS FOUNDATION IN 1633—PREACHING OF BOGARDUS AND THE EARLY PASTORS—THE NORTH, MIDDLE, AND SOUTH CHURCHES—THE PRESENT EDIFICE—SKETCH OF DR. ORMISTON.

The honor of first planting the Gospel on Manhattan Island belongs to the Reformed Dutch Church, to-day the oldest in years, as well as one of the first in numbers and solid worth. Like all the other Protestant religions, that of the Dutch took its rise in the sixteenth century, with the exception that in their case the forging and tempering process was seven times hotter and more severe than in those of either the English or German reformers. Men were living at the time when New-York was founded, from whose minds the remembrance of Alva and his atrocious butcheries could never be effaced. The immediate descendants of Egmont and Horn, the Russell and the Sidney of Holland, still walked the streets of Antwerp, and hundreds of veterans who had assisted in the memorable revolt of the Seven Provinces remained to tell how the battle-fields of liberty were won. Nor was it only fortitude under suffering that distinguished the Church of which that of New-York was an offshoot. A still rarer virtue is attached to its name, and one which, more than any other, is the criterion of true greatness. There was no retroactive persecution of the vanquished. No odious reprisals stained the triumph of the Reformation in Holland. And from the continuation and perfection of that righteous policy the Dutch Church in New-York never swerved in all the long years of its eventful history.

The discovery of New-York by Hudson, and his first voyage up the river which now bears his name, occurred in 1609—not 1614, the date commonly assigned to it. This was two years after the first English settlement in Virginia, and eleven years before the arrival of the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock. In 1613 the bay was again visited by Hudson in his vain search after the North-West Passage to India, which so vexed the minds of the navigators of that period. On this occasion small forts, or rather palisades, for the protection of traders, were established at the lower end of the island, afterward the Battery, and at Albany, then called Fort Orange. The year 1621 witnessed the formation of the Dutch East India Company, an organization which, in its day, almost rivaled the colossal British East India Company of the next century. By its agency the permanent settlement of New-York, or rather New-Amsterdam, was effected in 1623. In the succeeding years Minuit, the first Governor of the City and Province arrived, and in 1626 the entire island of 14,000 acres was purchased of the natives for $26. A fine historical painting by Renny, commemorating this transaction, is now in the possession of Dr. Jas. Anderson, of University Place. In this year the first religious meetings of which any record is left, were held in the upper room of a mill erected by Francois Molemaker, near the Port on the Battery. The first minister, Evarardus Bogardus, came over from Holland, in 1633, during the Governorship of Wouter Van Twiller, the redoubtable Magistrate satirized at length in Irving's *History of New-York.* A worthy coadjutor to the first clergyman was Adam Roelandsen, the first schoolmaster, by whom the Church school, a still-existing institution, was founded.

In the opening year of Bogardus' ministry, the first religious edifice, of wood, was erected on the shore of the East River, in the vicinity of the present Old Slip. A residence for the minister, with a stable attached, was located in close proximity. For nine years the congregation continued to occupy this place of worship until a building of superior size and more architectural embellishment was completed in the interior of the fort. The second edifice was of stone 70 feet in length by 52 in breadth, and was dedicated in the early years of Gov. Keift's regency. A large portion of the expense incurred in its erection was borne by the East India Company, proving in this instance at least the falsehood of the well-worn aphorism that corporations have no souls. A correct idea of the city, as well as of the surroundings at that period, may be obtained from an old illustration, entitled "New Amsterdam in 1656," familiar to the readers of all school-boy histories of New-York. Situated in the centre of the fort, its long, sloping roofs, with a double apex, surmounted by a quadrangular bell-tower, capped by the old-time weathercock, the church is much the largest of the existing buildings in sight. In front of the fort lie a score or more of long and low one-storied cabins, ranged in Indian file, parallel with its walls. On an eminence to the right several more pretentious edifices of stone and brick display their stolid fronts and true Holland gables. Indeed, many houses of this class, some of which still survive in this City and in Albany, were built of bricks imported from Holland. In the immediate foreground, and occupying the highest point of a small islet, distinct from the shore, stands the town gallows, (at that time as much a local institution as the town pump,) from the summit of which dangle in chains the bodies of three criminals. Altogether, the New-Amsterdam of 1656 more resembles a second-class country hamlet of the present day than a city.

The assistants, and successors of "Domine" Bogardus, up to the year 1664, when the colony was captured by the English, were the elder Megapolensis, Drisius, Van Nieuwenhuysen, Domine Selyns, and the younger Megapolensis. Selyns was the first clergyman who preached in Brooklyn. Services were also held at Gov. Stuyvesant's "bowerie" or farm, in the neighborhood of the street which has inherited the name. No disturbances followed the English invasion, without doubt the most peaceable "war" in all history. Nor does any bitterness appear to have been cherished by the members of the Dutch Church toward the religion of their conquerors. By the treaty with the British Crown signed by Nichols, the English commander, and the town Magistrates, the Dutch were guaranteed the full enjoyment of their civil and religious liberties. This pledge, to the honor of England, was maintained inviolate. The invasion affected the growth of the society very little, the annual increase in the decade succeeding being fully equal to that of previous years. On the death of Van Nieuwenhuysen, Domine Selyns, then in Holland, accepted a call to the pastorate, which he filled without assistance for seventeen years. In 1687 a subscription for the erection of a new church in Garden street was circulated under the authority of the Consistory, or Church Council, which resulted in the raising of a large sum toward defraying the cost of the new building. This edifice, subsequently known as the Old South

Church—in the original deed described as "situated in Garden street, and adjacent to the orchard of Elizabeth Drusius, the widow of Dominie Drusius"—was completed in 1690, at a cost of 64,178 guilders, about $28,000 in gold, a considerable sum in those days. This does not include the value of the lot, which was practically given to the society.

In architecture the Old South was a goodly pile of solid and substantial proportions, built in the old Dutch style, with round arched windows and imposing bell tower, but no spire. The panes of the windows were set in lead. Coats of arms of the magistrates and church authorities hung around the walls. In this edifice the congregation worshiped until the completion of the Nassau Street Church forty years later. In 1699, the Rev. Gualterus Dubois was constituted associate pastor with Dominie Selyns. On the death of the latter in 1701, Dubois succeeded to the sole care of the parish, a charge of which he was not relieved until 1714, when the Rev. Henricus Boel was assigned as his colleague. The year 1726 was signalized by the commencement of a fourth edifice—the best possible proof of the spiritual and material increase of the Church—ground for the new building having been purchased of Mr. David Jamison, at a point due north, and in the immediate vicinity of the French Protestant Church. This last was situated on Nassau street, between Pine and Cedar, then deemed the "verge" of the "City." The new Church was a third larger than its predecessor, and happily devoid of the unsightly galleries and pillars with which it was then the fashion to crowd interiors. It was dedicated in 1729, "*To the Hon. Rip Van Dam, President of his Majesty's Council for the Province of New-York.*" On the plate published at the time was also engraved the following inscription: "*This church was founded A. D. 1727, and finished A. D. 1731, the Rev. Walter Du Bois and Mr. Henry Boel ministers.*" Up to this date the services in all the Collegiate Churches had been conducted wholly in Dutch, notwithstanding the fact that with the rising generation, and many of the original Hollanders, English was the prevailing tongue. The agitation for the introduction of services in English commenced in 1761 in the Consistory itself, the opening wedge being a petition signed by the larger part of the congregation, including all the younger members. Although a strong opposition was at once developed and continued in active force, the triumph of the English movement was only a question of time. Within two years a majority of the Consistory had been converted to the new view, and in 1764, the year following, Rev. Archibald Laidlie, of the Scotch Church at Flushing, Holland, was called to establish English services within the Reformed Church of New-York. Such, however, was the persistence of the conservative party, that a suit was begun in a civil court to prevent Mr. Laidlie's preaching as a Dutch minister. It failed, as might have been expected.

Dominies Ritzema and De Ronde, had succeded to the Pastorate in the places of Dubois and Boel, and continued to preach in the Dutch language, while the new Pastor officiated for those of the society who preferred English. In intellectual power Dr. Laidlie had few superiors, and in practical and social life his attainments were of a corresponding stamp. No one could have been found better fitted for the difficult task of conciliating the old, and molding for good the new elements in the congregation. The interest excited by his sermons was such as to crowd the Nassau Street Church to its utmost capacity, and require the addition of large galleries to accommodate the increasing throng from all communions. Another church was thus rendered necessary. In 1767 foundations of the present Fulton Street Church were laid in "Horse and Cart Lane," now William street, the earlier name of which was derived from a neighboring tavern bearing the sign of the "Horse and Cart." A prominent member and deacon, Mr. John Harpending, was chiefly instrumental in the construction of this old landmark, donating the lot upon which it was erected, and watching over the enterprise from its inception. At his death his coat of arms was placed in a conspicuous position over the pulpit of the Garden Street Church, and on the demolition of that edifice removed to the one on Fulton street. The total expense incurred in the erection of this venerable building, in which daily services are still held, was £12,000 in colonial currency, equal to about $30,000. The corner-stone was laid by Isaac Roosevelt, and the dedication sermon preached by Dr. Laidlie, on the 25th of May, 1769. In 1770 John H. Livingston, an American by birth, and a graduate of the University of Utrecht, in Holland, was added to the pastoral staff, already overburdened by the multiplicity of their labors. The breaking out of the Revolution, in 1775, was a sad day for the Dutch Church in New-York. Almost to a man its members were attached to the national cause, and even the few who were otherwise inclined, could count sons and brothers in the patriot ranks. Large numbers sought a refuge for their families in Westchester County and other outlying districts when the patriot cause was in the ascendant. Meantime the English, under Lord Howe, entered the City, and the reign of desolation began. The churches, with the exception of Trinity, were seized by the invaders, and converted into riding-schools, drinking-halls, and barracks. A debauched soldiery held high carnival in the halls consecrated to public worship. Among the especial victims of this usage were the Middle Dutch Church, in Nassau street, and the North Church, in Fulton. The pulpit of the latter, a new and elegant piece of workmanship, was carried away in a man-of-war, and only recognized many years later in the interior of a country church in England. To these milder horrors were added the episode of the great fire, and the atrocities of the "Jersey" prison-ship and the old sugar-house, where the scenes of Andersonville and Libby were enacted a hundred years before their time. It was small wonder that those who could do so fled a town given over to such influences.

The few members of the Dutch Church who remained during the war, were indebted to Trinity for the use of St. George's Chapel as a place of worship. From the earliest period a warm friendship had existed between the members of these two ancient communions. As far back as the time of Mr. Vesey two Dutch clergymen—Selyns, of New-York, and Nucella, of Kingston—participated at the installation of the Episcopal Rector. In this edifice the services of the Dutch Church were held until the departure of the British, in November, 1783, since celebrated as "Evacuation Day." Peace returned, and with it a determination on the part of the Consistory to rebuild the waste places without delay. The North Church, on Fulton street, was thoroughly purged and repaired, and in December, 1784, again devoted to Divine service. Four years later the Middle Church was likewise put in order, and opened for worship. In this church sermons in Dutch for the benefit of the older members of the congregation were occasionally preached, one of these, by Dr. Livingston, delivered on the 4th of July, 1790, attracting much attention. About this time Rev. Robert Lynn, of the Presbyterian Church of Elizabethtown, N. J., was called to the Collegiate pastorate, as well as Rev. Gerardus A. Kuypers, of Paramus, in the same State.

Toward the close of 1795, Rev. John Abeel was installed as an additional minister. As a scholar and pulpit orator, Dr. Abeel, as he afterward became, won a merited distinction. His labors were varied and extended in character, but all equally fruitful. In 1807 the old Garden Street Church was torn down, and a new building of more ample size erected on its site. A few years after the dedication of the new edifice, the members worshiping therein separated from the Collegiate Church, and organized under a consistory of their own, with Rev. S. D. Matthews as Pastor. A second division, after the destruction of the church in the great fire of 1835, resulted in the formation of two new churches—one on Washington square, near the University of the City of New-York, and the other, the present church on Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street. In 1809 the Collegiate, the main association, was supporting the South Church, on William (formerly Garden) street; the Middle Church, on Nassau street, and the North Church, on Fulton and William streets. The tidal wave of up-town emigration had not been felt, and hardly any house of worship existed above Canal street. In that year Rev. John Schureman and Rev. John Brodhead were called to the ministry, the last-named afterward becoming the minister of the Central Reformed Dutch Church in Brooklyn. Dr. Livingston, their amiable and talented colleague, resigned in 1810, to accept the theological professorship of Queens College, New-Brunswick.

Another accession to the pastorate at that period was Rev. Philip Milledoller, D. D., who, in the years 1805–1811, presided over the Rutgers Street Presbyterian Church. The ministry of Revs. John Knox and Pascal N. Strong commenced a few years later, in the Fall of 1816. The latter, a young man of more than ordinary promise, died of consumption a few years later, at Santa Cruz, in the West Indies. His fellow-Pastor, Dr. Knox, served acceptably until 1825, and on the resignation of Dr. Milledoller was selected as his successor. For forty years Dr. Knox held the arduous position of senior Pastor, a continuance in the ministry only equaled in later years by Dr. Spring, of the Presbyterian, and Dr. Berrian, of the Episcopal Church, attaining during that long period a place in the popular esteem equally honorable and lasting. In 1837–'38 the existing church edifice on Lafayette place and Fourth street was erected, and dedicated on the 9th of May, 1839. And finally within fifteen years, the growing needs of the up-town members were satisfied by the completion on Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street of the fine church now presided over by Dr. Ormiston. The clergymen connected with the Collegiate Church during late years have been Drs. De Witt, settled in 1827, (deceased within a few weeks;) Dr. Thomas E. Vermilyea, settled in 1839; Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, settled in 1849, and Dr. James M. Ludlow. All the churches being under one common government and in one society, the Pastors and congregations of each are equally members of all the others.

The present edifice at the corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, in which Rev. Dr. Ormiston officiates, was commenced in 1851, the corner-stone being laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 26th of November of that year. It was completed on the 11th of October, 1854, at a cost of $200,000, and is throughout one of the finest church buildings in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn. The walls and tower are composed of white marble from the North River quarries at Hastings, elaborately cut and finished. Spires, finials, and other terminal points are all of the same material, strongly distinguished in color and consistency from the stone in common use for similar purposes. The magnificent tower and spire, rising to a total height of 230 feet from the pavement, is flanked on the north and south corners, fronting on the avenue, by two pinnacles, each 135 feet high. On each side wall are six main buttresses, inclosing five mullioned windows, twenty-five feet in height, and of proportionate breadth. The groundwork of the design is decorated Gothic. A single span supports the roof of the auditorium, which contains a seating capacity for 1,500.

On special occasions accommodations for 400 more are furnished in the gallery surrounding three sides of the main building. The organ, as in the case of most modern churches of this class, occupies the chancel. The architect was Samuel A. Warner, of New-York. The total membership of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church in this City in 1873 was about 1,600, and of those attending the Fifth Avenue edifice at the same time 1,100.

The Consistory of the Collegiate Church for 1874 is composed of twelve Elders: William Bogardus, Robert Buck, Ebenezer Monroe, Gamaliel G. Smith, John L. Smith, Jonathan Sturges, Henry Van Arsdale, William Wood, John Van Nest, Dr. C. V. Clarkson, M. D.; Henry Demarest, S. B. Schieffelin, and eleven deacons: John Adriance, H. W. Bookstaver, W. L. Brower, J. H. Briggs, Robert Dorset, John Graham, A. A. Julian, F. T. Lock, F. T. Luqueer, A. V. W. Van Vechten, and C. H. Woodruff—twenty-three in all. The office of President is held by the different pastors in rotation.

REV. WILLIAM ORMISTON, D. D.

The Dominion of Canada has given to the world so few celebrities that when, by chance, a great man emerges from her borders the event deserves something more than a mere passing notice. In point of fact, however, Scotland and not Canada is the nationality of which the talented Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Reformed Church is by birth a member. Rev. William Ormiston is the son of a Lowland farmer, born at Symington, April 23, 1822, and, like Scotland's greatest poet, bred and educated for nothing higher than a rough country life. While still young his father emigrated to Canada, settling at Darlington, near Toronto. In the early imagination of his parents, the plow was the loftiest destiny to which their son could or would aspire. With such expectations, the youthful plodder must have had a more than ordinary ambition to strive after the distinction which in reality awaited him. But he never allowed the longing after higher things to deteriorate the quality of his every-day accomplishments. He stuck to the hard, rugged path in which he found himself, with a self-denying perseverence which forms a model corrective to the waywardness of other geniuses. The period of probation once over, the boy of eighteen, who had labored days in his weary calling, and nights in the search after higher knowledge, entered at last upon the career for which he felt himself by nature and by taste fitted. He worked his way without assistance from his parents, eager as both were to aid him. By teaching such humble scholars as could be procured in the small town of Whitby he accumulated the necessary funds, and in 1843 entered the Freshman Class of Victoria College, Coburg, from which he graduated four years later with a well-earned A. B. attached to his name. He pursued his theological studies while filling the post of tutor at the same college. Two years later he was ordained a minister of the United Presbyterian Church in Canada. From Clarke, a small town to the eastward of Toronto, he received his first call. In the Normal School of Toronto, in which he was soon after installed as lecturer on mathematics and chemistry, his scholastic acquirements received a ready recognition. At the same time he continued his clerical labors preaching in one of the Presbyterian churches of the city. In addition to all this he extended his lecturing tours on temperance (a third field in which his ever-busy energies were exerted) throughout the towns and villages in Upper Canada, until almost every hamlet in that hitherto deserted region had felt the influence of his presence and example. A thorough and consistent teetotaller from boyhood, and that, too, in lands where moderate drinking was all but universally practiced, his life in this respect presents an aspect not merely unique, but unequaled. In 1855 he was appointed inspector of the grammar schools of Canada, a position to which he brought a capacity and acquaintance with its duties which astonished the authorities, and even those who knew him. Moved by his growing reputation, both as a preacher and a scholar, the Central Presbyterian Church of Hamilton repeated an invitation it had already once tendered him, and which, after mature reflection, he consented to accept. Here his efforts in the cause of religion were renewed with a redoubled energy, which elicited the highest admiration from his earliest and oldest friends. Calls from every part of the country, from the great cities of the United States, and even from far-off England, flowed in upon him, with a growing rapidity which challenges history, not for a comparison, but for a parallel. The humble Scottish farmer's lad had in a comparatively short life attained a fame which the best orators of his day might well envy. In New-York two of the oldest and wealthiest congregations of the Metropolis were anxious to obtain his services. In July, 1870, he preached his initial sermon in this City from the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Church, to one of the largest audiences ever gathered within its walls. Since that day his reputation as one of New-York's ablest divines has retained an unquestioned stability, grown with every succeeding year, and impressed itself with indelible firmness upon the minds of the public. An earnest and more than ordinarily impassioned speaker, his attractive power lies in the plain, homely force with which his ideas are driven home, as it were, into the hearts of his hearers, and fastened upon their attention, willing or unwilling, in a manner as novel as it is attractive. A thoroughly original preacher, he is rarely indebted to the flights of fancy, which are too often relied upon, and grasps, in almost every case, the attention of his audience by the honest, straightforward energy which pervades every sentence of his discourse. Not one orator in a thousand possesses this charm of making plain truths attractive, and it is for this more than anything else that his utterances are so sought after. His temperament is of that strong nervous order which in great men is almost always allied with uncommon mental power, and habits of application. In short, he is in every respect—save that inborn intensity of thought, that great patience, which, after all, is the active element of great genius—a thoroughly self-made man, worthy not only of his adopted country, but of his profession.

SERMON BY DR. ORMISTON ON CHRISTIAN SYMPATHY.

At the services yesterday Rev. Dr. Ormiston preached from the text: "For we have not a high priest which cannot be touched with the feelings of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin."—Heb. iv., 15.

He said: On one occasion, when surrounded by a great crowd, the Savior asked, "Who touched me?" and the disciples, surprised, said, "Why, Master, the multitude has thronged around thee, and thou asketh who touched thee." And he said, "Somebody has touched me, for I perceive that virtue has gone out of me." This is an excellent definition and a beautiful illustration of genuine human sympathy. He felt the touch of faith and the conscious response of love. When human suffering and sorrow touches our heart, a feeling of sympathy floods the soul, just as the tear instinctively fills the eye. We feel it, and we have a strong desire, if possible, to soothe and allay it; and what a precious balm to the wounded spirit, and what soothing solace to the aching heart there is oftentimes in the pressure of the hand, in the utterance of a word, in the falling of a tear, or in the expression of a look. What wondrous power to raise the fallen, to sustain the sinking, to inspire the despondent, lies in the exercise of mutual human sympathy, true and tender, living and loving. It is better than any gift, and it intensifies the value of all gifts. And it is greatly needed—more needed in this world of suffering and sorrow than anything else beside—that for which the heart often yearns and the only thing for which it yearns. All need it, the mightiest as well as the meanest, the strongest as well as the weakest; for the poorest and feeblest things of earth have no such need as man often feels in his time of trial and trouble. It seems something altogether intangible and unsubstantial to proffer condolence to one who sits amid the ashes of his own happiness, stricken and stripped and alone; and yet is not there a wonderful thrill of strength and joy when it is given? We all owe much to this expression of sympathy, much of comfort and of courage, of strength to do, heroism to dare, or patience to endure, and to be cut off from all human sympathy is what makes our lives dark, desolate, and dreary, and the future overwhelmingly oppressive and appalling. Sympathy is a law of our being. It implies a community of experience and of suffering. It is the great power possessed by different men in different degrees, but is an indispensable qualification of all who would help any children of suffering or want or woe; and hence it is that when the Apostle is speaking of the high qualifications and the many great accomplishments of the High Priest, Jesus the Son of God, who had passed into the heavens, he not only portrays Him as nobler than the angels, more faithful than Moses, and of a higher order than Aaron, but as like unto his brethren, a partaker of flesh and of blood. Not only does he speak of Him as able and faithful in the administration of the great work committed to His care, but His mercy and compassion are mighty to save, yet tender to comfort. And, brethren, we need to be comforted as well as saved. He is not only glorious in every conceivable personal excellency, and enthroned in the sovereignty of His mediatorial kingdom, angels and principalities and powers being made subject unto Him, wielding the sceptre over all the beauty and elegance of nature for the carrying out all the great work of human redemption, but He is stated in our text as having fellow-feeling with us in all our infirmities. For inasmuch as He was one of the children who are partakers of flesh and blood, he always Himself likewise took part of the same.

It was one, at least, of the great designs of the Incarnation to bring us within His reach and Him within ourselves, that we may be able to touch Him and feel the strength of the healing virtue that would flow from Him. The mediation, of course, is the sublimest feature in the propitiation which He offered on the cross when He offered Himself a sacrifice for sin. In the intercession which He makes before the throne of God, there is much that we cannot comprehend, terribly as we may believe it, deeply as we may feel its necessity. But when He comes to us clothed in our own nature, and speaks to us as a brother, does He not come with us as well as for us? Now, it is the sympathy of Jesus Christ as a Saviour that is our topic this morning.

In order to fit Him to be a merciful or a compassionate Savior it behooved Him to take upon Himself our nature and very nature, to be made in the likeness of sinful flesh, to enter into and become acquainted with our lives, their trials and their temptations, their sorrows and their bitternesses, to learn obedience even by suffering, to be made perfect by discipline, to be tempted in all points even as we are, to sound the very depths of human experience that He might succor us. Hence, it implies that He has a true mortal body and a pure human soul. Many, long ago, and some yet think of the Lord Jesus Christ simply as a deity in the temple, and not as a frail human fabric; but, if so, then there could be no real sympathy with us. We are not simply a corpse; our sufferings and our woes do not chiefly or mainly belong to the body; our greatest griefs and our heaviest trials and our saddest woes are in our soul, and if He is to touch us at all, and sympathize with us, it was necessary that He should take upon Him our entire nature, body and soul, and take it, too, under all the difficulties, physical and moral, in which we live, sin only excepted. He did not take upon Himself our nature as Adam was created in the perfection of manhood, and surrounded with everything that might contribute to his joy, and remain thus sinless, and free from sin and care, but in the likeness of our sinful flesh. Though sinless Himself, He subjected Himself to all the ills which flesh is heir to, and He shared all the sorrows that pertain to our common lot. Thus tried and tempted, He is said to be able to succor all trials and troubles of tempted souls.

Let us first briefly consider the experience through which He passed that He might be qualified to sympathize with us. The temptations of Jesus were just as wide as our entire lives—bodily infirmities, mental suffering, and final execution. Bodily infirmities! He passed through all the weakness and wants of infancy, its dependence upon the aid and submission to the will of others. He was obedient to His mother. He passed through the immaturity and inexperience of youth, with its hopes and fears, tasted the toils and cares of manhood with its increasing responsibilities, felt all the privations of poverty with its homelessness and weariness and sufferings. He hungered in the wilderness, sat weary at the well, fell asleep on the highway, and, hanging on the cross, said "I thirst;" and if we read of no physical defect or of any wasting sickness that He endured, we know that He suffered the most excruciating agony and felt physical pain—nay, the darkness and bitterness of dissolution itself. Then, too, in all His mental distresses He sympathized with us, for He shared our woes and sorrows, as well as privations and pains. The sorrowfulness of bereavement was His. Did He not weep when the friend He loved lay in the tomb, and suffered the bitterness of desolation also? Is there not something sad in the appeals that He made to his disciples when He said "Will ye also go away?" And the very desolation of utter loneliness, too, fell upon Him when going back after being prostrated in agony in the garden He said to His followers, "Could ye not watch with me one hour?" In His peculiar trials He was alone, and of the people none with Him. He was misunderstood and maligned, insulted, reviled, and His name derided. He is forsaken by His friends, denied by one, betrayed by another, falsely accused of the most flagitious crimes, even of gluttony and drunkenness, and Sabbath desecration and blasphemy, charged with sedition and heresy, with being a companion of the vile and even compact with the devil, rudely arraigned, cruelly scourged, unjustly condemned, and then crucified. Surely he drained the cup of human sorrow from the brim to the dregs. Having suffered being tempted, is He not fitted to sympathize and succor with those who are tempted? Every sensibility of His nature was outraged, every affection of His heart was wounded, until He was emphatically and justly described as "the man of sorrows and acquainted with death."

So, too, of His spiritual trials. How His righteous soul must have been grieved from day to day by the ignorance and superstition, by the vice and the villainy, by the ingratitude and ungodliness that He beheld around Him! How great must have been the anguish of His pure, sensitive spirit as it came constantly into contact with all that was selfish, unholy, and vile, with the wickedness and the wretchedness, and the sins as well as the sufferings of those among whom He lived. There, too, was the temptation of Satan. This seems most marvelous of all. It is difficult for us to conceive precisely wherein the suffering would lie in the mind of the Holy One when insulted by evil. When Satan comes to us he finds something in us, and we can understand the terrible conflict, even unto blood and death, that might rage in our spirits in close, fierce, and fell conflict with evil as suggested and arising in the mind. But it is difficult for us to understand how he suffered being tempted, and yet temptation is not sin. Was He not thoroughly human? Was His hunger not real? Did He not crave bread? Was there no suffering in the self-denial that refused to satisfy those pure natural appetites? And so it could have been by the other assaults that were made on His pure spirit. He entered into the arena in which every one of His brethren must enter, and He fought His way valiantly through, and He came off more than conqueror, though assailed in all the principles of our nature, all pure desire, all worldly pride, all spiritual presumption. At the beginning of this ministry, perhaps all the way through it, and at its close, He has felt sorrow and temptation, and knows what they are. Then, too, there was what was very striking—the temporary withdrawal, apparently, of the Divine power. I speak reverently of this, yet in the garden, when Jesus lay prostrate with the crushing load of sin upon Him, when He tasted that cup which was repulsively bitter, is there no real manly earnestness, is there no intense human desire in that prayer, "Father, if it be possible let this bitter chalice pass from Me; let not My will but Thine, be done!" That was the essence of sublimity, "Let not My will but Thine be done," and on the cross in the hour of the greatest human trial as He hung alone, what that experience was may we never know, which wrung from Him that single, awful cry, "My God! my God! why hast Thou forsaken me?" No poor trembling follower of the Lord could have endured the agony which wrung that cry from the prince of love. He knows how to sympathize, for the darkness of desolation and the shadow of the grave rested upon His soul. He tasted its mystery, and tasted its bitterness, and was tempted at all points. Yet triumphantly perfected by his suffering, He becomes the compassionate sorrower to all who believe.

Again, we consider the sympathy which He manifests in consequence of the experience through which He passed. There are difficulties at the outset when we think of the sympathies of Jesus, because He is a divine man, because He is a sinless man, because He is a glorified man, and in reference to this we will briefly speak. I suppose that were He here on earth, and regarded simply and only as a loving, large-hearted brother and friend, His very presence and benediction would touch all hearts, and none would question the reality of His personal sympathy. His whole life was one deep, long, tender expression of human sympathy. His life on earth was human—beautifully, lovably, intensely, perfectly human. His relations on earth were human. His experiences were human, and, therefore, we say of His sympathy that it is perfectly and purely a human sympathy only because it springs up instinctively in His heart just as it does in your heart and in mine. Whenever He sees sorrow, then, His eye is in it. It is a moral characteristic, also, because of the excellence of His character. Many men repress their sympathies and by and by almost extinguish the feeling within them, because they don't give it practical expression. There are not a few in whom, through want of using, it becomes extinguished if it does not crystallize, and they have no human sympathy. But Jesus was thoroughly acquainted with every sensation of our bodies and our minds and our souls; for do we not speak of Him, not only as hungering and thirsting and being weary, but as loving, and grieving, rejoicing, and as experiencing all the sensations of the human soul. It is natural to the pure soul of Jesus to manifest a disposition to relieve our wants, but especially is He prompted to the exercise of this feeling by the thought of sympathy with us, for He, too, suffered in the body. It is not mere benignity because He is good, but sympathy, because He has suffered. He sympathized with the human life even in its lowly condition. He was born of humble parentage, resided among lowly and humble people, and grasped our nature at its very base. He sympathized with it in all its varied capacities, physical, mental, and moral. Take, for instance, the occasion when the multitude followed Him all day. Evening drew nigh. He looked upon them; there were many of them, and lest they should faint by the way. He fed them every one. His disciples were out by night, toiling, wet and weary. They had caught nothing, and He said to them with affection: "Children, have you no meat?" and He directed them where to find it, and, first conversing with them, and entering into sympathy with their present circumstances, He invites them to the meal which He had prepared for them. When He met Mary weeping for her departed brother, He mingled His tears with hers. Beholding the city on one occasion—the city He loved so well—with the eye of prescience, He saw its destiny and wept over it, and notwithstanding the constant injustice He received at its hands in directing that the Gospel should be preached to all the world, He commenced with Jerusalem. He gave back to the mourning widow of Nain her only son. He looked upon the offending and guilty Peter and melted him, and subsequently made an appeal to him that drew forth the very warmth and fervor of the most devoted attachment. The young were especially the objects of His care; He took them in His arms and caressed and blessed them; He took notice of their persons and even of their amusements in His daily instructions to them.

Nor is His sympathy the less intense or tender because of His sinlessness. Doubtless there is a sense in which we may well exercise charity, forbearance, and forgiveness, and there is a sense in which, conscious of our own sinfulness, we ought to be very tender toward the erring; but sin in itself, wherever it exists, burdens rather than helps sympathy. That sweetest sympathy with the erring, as well as with the suffering, is found among the pure, faithful, noble, and good, and least among the untried and fallen. Jesus saw every sin, and, having tested the power of temptation, knows how to sympathize with those who are thus tempted. A very fine illustration is brought out in His own life. A woman with her accuser stood before Him; they, with malicious enmity, would prosecute her even unto condemnation and death. He, holy and pure, and stainless, looks on them, and looks on her, and He says, "He that is without sin cast the first stone at her." And as they retired, confounded, He said to the woman, "Go and sin no more." The only sinless soul had no stone to throw. In the very sinlessness, therefore, of the Son of God, we have the assurance of the sincerity, the depth, and the tenderness of His sympathy. It is He who strenuously and successfully resists the current that really tests its strength, and not he who yields to it. As a man, Jesus was always innocent; but may we not say that, as a man, He was not always perfect? Did He not grow in wisdom as well as in stature? Did He not learn by the discipline to which he was subjected? Are we not distinctly told that He was more perfect by His suffering? Did not His human life and his human experience enlarge his sympathies and more fully equip and accomplish Him to be a sympathizing Savior with the sorrowing, the sinful souls of men? He felt hungry, He needed rest, He relished home and its joys, and yet these were all surrendered at the dictate of duty. He loved life, nay, shrunk from death, yet freely gave up His life a ransom for man. He deprecated the bitterness of the very cup that He drank to its dregs; and there can be no scene of spiritual conflict, no description of spiritual sorrow to which you or I may come, that He has not learned to sympathize with.

Nor are we to suppose that because He is exalted He has changed. He retains the same sympathy still. What He was He is, and I might add that He is so just because of what He was. It makes us wonder when we hear this person spoken of, sitting on the throne as the lamb slain, as though He bore the marks of the wounds inflicted upon Him. Glory, truth, and that grander truth, the record of His life, are with Him every moment of time. The man, Christ Jesus, the same unchanged being, is our sympathetic Savior still. Mark! He died, and after His death He met with His disciples. With what wondrous sympathy that word "Mary" must have been uttered. That was such a marvelous revelation of His loving self to that loving heart. How compassionately tender His next meeting with the woman, and how specially discriminating and kind must have been his meeting with Peter, whose broken, crushed, and weary heart needed such a notice to make him an apostle and a servant. How those kindly-sympathetic words of light and life dispelled all discouragement, and how "peace be with you" quelled every rising fear in the hearts of the apostles and filled the air with light and gladness. He was the same Jesus still, though changed. And after His death came His exaltation to the right hand of God. But His death was an awful death to die—not one there to speak a word of human sympathy; nothing but the howl of a fiendish rabble and the rattle of stones was His death dirge. After His death His Apostles saw Him as if He were ready to receive them. On the way to Damascus, Saul heard Him; it was the voice of tender and loving remonstrance, "Why persecutest thou me?" When John the beloved, whose head He permitted to lie in His bosom, was overwhelmed and fell at His feet, did He not lay His hand upon him—the same gentle, sympathetic touch as ever, and, though exalted as the coequal of God, He still bears with Him the same tender, human sympathy that characterized Him here below. It is inseparable from His nature. He assumed our nature in order that He might enter into these sympathies, and He retains that nature with Him and continues to exercise it. Therefore, in the sameness of His nature, in the immutability of His character, in His own personal declarations, and in the experience of all His children, we may rest assured that we have not such a High Priest as cannot be touched with our infirmities; rather we have one that sympathizes with them, for He was tempted in all points as we are.

And this sympathy is universal and effectual. Human sympathy is necessarily imperfect, generally very limited, and frequently very ineffectual. It is imperfect because it fails to comprehend the very suffering with which we sympathize. Oh! there is sometimes a sorrow with which not even a friend, far less a stranger, can interfere—a rooted sorrow which no human hand can relieve. There is in the experience of many conscious guilt—a loneliness of grief too deep to find utterance, with which no human friend can, even if they would—perhaps, would, even if they could—really sympathize. Is it not well to know, then, that however rich and fresh and fragrant an interchange of this hearty sympathy may be in home and in social life, and within the bounds of Christian fellowship that, even though our experience does exceed their power of sympathy, there is one really loving, living, human power that can influence the heart, and that can really sympathize with and succor us. Human sympathy is never utterly inefficient. It is not possible, brother or sister, that you can lovingly, truly, sympathize with a brother in affliction, or a sister in sorrow, without in some measure relieving the burden. It is good for them. It does give a silvery lining to their grief; it cheers, but it cannot dispel or remove it. He alone, of all the sins of man the simplest sympathizer, can and does relieve. To this merciful and faithful High Priest, then, all can go; He is one to all, He is acquainted with all, and he is able to relieve all.

I close with two inferences. First, dear hearers, in all your concerns go directly to Him. If in weariness or weakness or pain, think of Him who sat upon the well, who groaned in agony in the garden, and who hung upon the Cross. If poverty or friendlessness, or homelessness, or a sense of dependence oppresses you, go to Him who said once with the greatest simplicity: "The birds of the air have their nests, but the Son of man has not whereon to lay His head." Who, when tribute was demanded of him as a citizen, had to levy it from those who loved Him. He received the assistance of loving hearts and kindly hands, even to his temporal necessities. If you are in affliction or bereavement think of Him who comforted the women of Bethany, of Nain, and Capernaum—whatever distress you are in go to Him, it is not unknown to Him, and He will relieve you. Tell it to Him simply, just as you would if you found Him seated on the slopes of Mount Olive or on the stone at the well, and you will find He is the same tender Lord who blessed Judea with His presence. Oh! that we knew, oh! that we could realize, how precious a thing it is to have a friend nearer and dearer and more sympathetic than any earthly power.

The second inference is this: In the sorrows of others be like Him and more than sympathize with them. Many suffer openly around us; all suffer, though some have the capacity of concealing, but suffering oppresses us all. Our sympathy should be charitable and beautiful, full of tender mercy, forbearing with one another, even as God for Christ's sake forgave us. Let the mind that was in Christ Jesus be also found in you. Wherever you go, may the young, and the weak, and the wayward, and the needy, and the helpless, and the struggling, and the doubting, and the despairing ever find a hand of help and a heart of sympathy. Oh, what a power it is that God gives to each of His children, that many thus become, as He was, sympathetic, and thus succor and save! God grant that when we do so the sanctified use of that suffering may be ours, making us more Christlike, not simply to endure alone, but to sympathize with the sorrows and the sufferings of others.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT STATUE.

The statue presented to the City by the Seventh Regiment will be unveiled in the Central Park at 6 o'clock this evening. The Seventh Regiment, in conjunction with the Veteran Association, will parade to assist in the ceremonies of unveiling the memorial monument. The veterans will assemble at their head-quarters at 3 P. M. Assembly of the regiment will take place an hour later. The two commands will proceed by various routes to Seventy-second street, near Fourth avenue, where the formal reception of the Veteran Association by the Seventh will take place. Line of march will then be formed, and the nearest route taken to the location of the monument, near the intersection of Eighth avenue and Sixty-ninth street. Two stands have been erected for the accommodation of the distinguished military and civic guests, to whom invitations have been extended, limited to the number of 100. Music will be furnished by the band of the Seventh Regiment and that of the veterans, both under the leadership of Mr. C. S. Grafulla.

The following inscriptions are cut on the base of the statue:

In front:

The
Seventh Regiment
Memorial
of
1861-1865.

In rear:

Erected
by the
Seventh Regiment,
National Guard, S. N. Y.
1873.

On each of the two other sides:

In Honor of the Members
of the
Seventh Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.,
(Fifty-eight in Number,)
Who Gave Their Lives
in
Defense of the Union,
1861-1865.

President Stebbins announces that, by special resolution of the Park Commissioners, the Seventh Regiment will be allowed to march to and from the site of the memorial, west of the Green, through the Park, entering at the Inventors' Gate, (Fifth avenue and Seventy-second street,) and leaving by the Scholars' Gate, (Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street.)

During the march of the regiment the drives upon its route are to be kept clear of carriages and pedestrians. The west drive opposite the green will be closed, except to invited guests, from 5 o'clock until the end of the ceremonies. The entrance drive from the Scholars' Gate and the middle drive will be closed while the regiment is marching out.

When on the ground the regiment will occupy a space on the drive of forty feet each way from the front of the memorial, and the space between the drive and the memorial will be reserved for the invited guests of the regiment, who will be admitted only by tickets signed by its commander. The green in the rear of the regiment will be open to the public.

BEARS IN MAINE.

Maine papers say that E. M. True, of Island Falls, recently captured a large bear, the skin of which is seven feet four inches in length and four feet in width. One of his paws measured across the ball, inside the hair, five inches. Mr. True was away from home when Bruin entered the trap, and he was first discovered by Mrs. True, who immediately sent for her husband to come and dispatch him; but before he returned a party had collected and killed the bear. At Bancroft and in that vicinity the bears are bolder and more ferocious than has been known since the earliest settlements. One attacked and killed a yearling heifer of Mr. Sellers within a very short distance of the house. On the 7th inst., as the family of Mr. Albert Kelley were preparing for church, they heard the cattle bellowing in the field near by. A little boy, going out to learn the cause, saw a bear following and striking at a two-year-old heifer. Returning to the house he informed the family of the fact, when a young man, George Kelley, went out and succeeded in driving the bear away, but not until the poor heifer was fearfully lacerated, the flesh being torn from the back, leaving the bone quite naked, and great strips of flesh hanging to her sides. Pedestrians are often followed by them.

A YOUTHFUL MINISTER.

Albany now has a prodigy in the person of an Israelite, bearing the name of Kauffman. The Syracuse *Journal* gives this account of him: "He is only ten years of age, but possesses the ability, self-possession, and priestly manner of a man of forty. Last Saturday he officiated as reader, and conducted the services at the Synagogue of New Beth Israel, on Grape street, in this city, to the edification as well as amazement of the large audience present. The services were wholly conducted in Hebrew, and the scholarship displayed by the young reader is spoken of as something also remarkable. He reads with a clear and strong tone of voice, and manifests an entire familiarity with the forms and requirements of the worship he conducts."

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

The following communication has been sent by the Commissioners of the New Court-house to Messrs. S. B. H. Vance and Hon. John Wheeler concerning work on that building:

OFFICE OF THE NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE COMMISSION, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

To Hon. Samuel B. H. Vance, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Hon. John Wheeler, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments:

GENTLEMEN: We received with surprise a letter from you yesterday advising us as to our duties as Commissioners for completing the Court-house.

This letter seems to us very gratuitous. You excuse yourselves for writing it by stating that it is "owing to the failure of the Controller to bring before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the question as to the propriety of issuing Court-house stock for the completion of the new Court-house building," thus conveying the idea that it was the duty of the Controller to bring something before the board; but as we have never made any application to the Controller for money, we do not see wherein he has omitted any duty in the premises.

We have not troubled you or the Board of Apportionment with any applications; nor shall we till it becomes our legal duty to do so.

If we had made requisition on the Controller for money, it would, we suppose, have been his duty to bring it before the board.

We asked the Controller to inform us as to the amount of money unexpended on account of the new Court-house, and he gave us the information, stating at the same time there was a large number of claims against the amount unexpended, for which it might become liable. The Controller, it may be said in justice to him, desired us to avoid expenditures of any kind until it was ascertained what money would be at our disposal.

We were appointed about six weeks ago to the duty of completing the Court-house, without any solicitation on our part. We are citizens and tax-payers of this City, and have its interests at heart. We have scrupulously avoided committing the City to one dollar of expense since we took office, even for the services of a clerk, desiring to understand precisely what was our duty before we proceeded with it. Nor have we weakly permitted ourselves to believe that it was worth our while to try to make political points at the expense of fairness and the proprieties of official intercourse. On the contrary, so far as we have acted, it has been in the direction of saving rather than expending money.

Notwithstanding a rumor to the contrary industriously circulated, we have never proposed to disturb the courts, or any officers now in occupation in the building.

We understand too well the necessities of the public business to lend ourselves in any way to the interruption of the public officers, and we shall take pleasure in prosecuting our task of completing the building with as little inconvenience to them as possible.

We are quite at a loss to account for the pretentious tone of the letter addressed to us by you as public officials, advising us as to our duty, and based evidently on the idea that we had desired action at the hands of the board on whose behalf you seem to speak.

We regret to see you, who are members of the Board of Apportionment, and who may be called upon to act officially in this matter, giving a quasi advocacy of the Tenth National Bank, against which the Controller has made such determined resistance for nearly three years.

It is true we have sought the advice as to our duties of the Corporation Counsel, who is, we understand, the lawfully constituted adviser of the City. Whatever flings you and your well-known adviser may see fit to make at him, we see no reason why we should not treat him with entire respect.

Your letter is full of the most unwarrantable and gratuitous assumptions.

You assume that we knew nothing of our duties, and say that it is astonishing how the law could be overlooked by the heads of the Finance and Law Departments.

You are also pleased to say "there has been so much mismanagement in reference to the completion of this building, that we have resolved that no authority shall be given by us to incur any further expense for the purpose," &c.

Do you mean by this to add insult to your pretentious advice?

You remark, "It is deeply to be regretted that in this, as in so many other matters, there should be such confusion and contradiction."

We take the liberty to remind you that few things contribute more to "confusion and contradiction" in public affairs than the proffer of advice by one set of officials, who have no duty in the premises, to other officials before it is asked.

We are quite indifferent whether the Board of Apportionment appropriate any money for us or not. We shall not ask for it till we are entitled to it. We shall do our duty, but shall not advise you as to yours.

Yours, respectfully,

W. BLACKSTONE,
JOHN P. CUMMING,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
SMITH E. SHAW,
Commissioners of the New County Court-house.

FUNERAL OF FRANCIS BUTLER.

The funeral of Mr. Francis Butler, who died on Wednesday from the effects of hydrophobia, took place yesterday from the Church of St. Barnabas, Bowrenville, Long Island. The services (those of the Protestant Episcopal Church) were simple and affecting. There was no ostentation or parade, no funeral discourse, and the proceedings were entirely confined to the services proper. Every mark of respect was paid to the memory of the deceased, and, judging by the numbers that crowded the little church, his friends must have been many. Half-past two o'clock was the hour fixed for the funeral, and by that time the edifice was well-nigh filled. There was no ornamentation beyond the draping of the reading-desk and portions of the chancel in mourning, and the use of some floral emblems. The funeral cortége was accompanied from the late residence of the deceased to the church by a very large number of friends, and when they had taken their places the building was completely filled. The officers of the church, however, were zealous in the discharge of their duties, and succeeded in procuring seats for almost every one. The Pastor of the church, Rev. Henry E. Hovey, received the remains at the entrance, and the coffin was then borne up the aisle, the bell tolling solemnly at intervals, and the Pastor and congregation joining in the opening portion of the burial service. Behind came the grief-stricken family of the deceased. They were evidently objects of sympathy to every one in the building. The following gentlemen were the pall-bearers: George C. Bennett, D. C. Brayton, Andrew B. Martin, John L. Nostrand, James Saulten, E. E. West. The coffin having been placed on the trestle prepared for it, the beautiful service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was proceeded with. An efficient choir furnished the musical portion of the programme. The hymns sung were "Rock of Ages," and the 275th hymn, "Brief life is hereour portion." At the conclusion of the services, the remains were conveyed back to the hearse, and followed by alarge number of friends, were taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for inerment.

THE POUND-MASTER IN COURT.

On Saturday evening John Marriott, the keeper of the dog-pound and executioner of the canines, was arrested on a charge of needlessly torturing the dogs by his system of killing them. The warrant for his arrest was issued by Justice Murray on the complaint of an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Marriott was locked up in the Fifteenth Precinct Station, and was arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. Mr. Bergh was present in court, as was also Alderman Morris, who is the author of the Dog law. Counsel for Marriott contended that the dogs were smothered in the very manner suggested by Mr. Bergh, and that no unnecessary cruelty was practiced. He therefore demanded the discharge of his client. Justice Murray set the further hearing of the case down for Wednesday next, and in the meantime allowed Marriott to go on his own recognizance to appear.

NEW CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOPS.

Several months since, says the Baltimore *Sun* it was announced that a majority of the Bishops of the province of St. Louis had assembled in that city, under the direction of Archbishop Kenrick, a brother of the late Archbishop of Baltimore, and, after careful deliberation, reached the conclusion that the creation of two new archbishoprics and two new dioceses in the West was an imperative necessity, owing to the rapid increase of Catholic emigrants in that section and the consequent severe labor imposed upon the prelates. It is now definitely ascertained that they subsequently forwarded a communication to the Pope, recommending the speedy erection of Milwaukee, Wis., and Santa Fe, New-Mexico, into metropolitan sees, and urging a division of the present Dioceses of Chicago and St. Paul into two new suffragan sees, the cathedral cities to be at Peoria, Ill., and St. Cloud, Minn. Pursuant to the wish of Archbishop Purcell, the oldest member of the American Hierarchy, a meeting of ten of the leading prelates of the country occurred at Cincinnati the following month, at which the Archbishop of Baltimore assisted, when, it is understood, measures were taken also to elevate the Diocese of Philadelphia to archiepiscopal dignity. It is now stated that action will be taken upon these matters by the Pope during the present month, and that in all probability Milwaukee, Santa Fe, and Philadelphia will become archbisoprics in a few weeks, and Right Rev. Drs. Henni, Lamy, and Wood be preconized metropolitans.

STRANGE FREAK OF A WOMAN.

Mary E. Chambers, of Lynn, Mass., was in Boston on Tuesday, shopping, and concluded to remain for the night, took a room on the third floor at No. 12 Salem street. She retired, and at an early hour in the morning imagined that some one was trying to kill her. She got out of bed, forced open a hall skylight, and effected an exit to the roof. Not yet feeling safe, she began a tour of the roofs adjoining. First she mounted the roof of No. 10, and thence to that of No. 5 Endicott street, and this being a pitch one she begun sliding down, and carried part of a chimney in her course, but fortunately caught her foot in the gutter and stopped. She finally crawled along the gutter to No. 5, where she was prevented from mounting any more roofs, they being beyond her reach, and she set up a furious screaming that brought Officer Doherty of the First Police to the walk beneath. Discovering the woman he woke up the occupant of the house, and with him ascended to the roof and brought the mysterious roof-walker down. She was turned over to the Directors of Public Institutions. It is probable that she is slightly deranged.

LAW REPORTS.

CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	Nos.
21—Mauder vs. Mauder.	135—Rauch vs. Rauch.
41—Shaw vs. Hyman.	137—In the matter, &c., Lexington avenue.
43—Murray vs. Harway.	138—In the matter, &c., Biselle.
45—West. Union Tel. Co. vs. Manhattan Tel. Co.	143—Falk vs. Bigney, &c.
48—Gillmore vs. Maelstrom.	145—Morse vs. Funk, Executrix, &c.
49—Bixby vs. Westcott.	149—Funk vs. Funk.
53—County of Jackson Missouri vs. Conner, Sheriff.	153—Thurber vs. Hanley.
56—Brigham, Receiver, vs. N. Y. K. & S. R. R. Co.	154—Lee, &c. vs. Clark, &c.
58—Abbott vs. Gillmore.	155—Lee vs. Oakes.
60—Tabbricotti vs. Gillmore.	157—Werder vs. Waldeck.
64—Stowell vs. Spencerie.	162—Robbins vs. Ferris.
69—Continental Bank vs. Black.	167—Heath vs. Austin.
71—Ocean Bank of N. Y. vs. Leeds, &c.	169—Wise, &c., vs. Morris, &c.
72—Riblet vs. Parsons.	170—Ackerman vs. Manson.
77—Nichols vs. Jenkins.	171—Russell & H. Manf. Co. vs. Hoyt, &c.
85—Shantz vs. Baldwin.	173—Lenihan vs. Hamann.
90—Stanton vs. Stanton.	176—Boppe vs. Henricksen.
112—Booth vs. North.	177—Tucker, &c., vs. Martin, &c.
118—Dimmick vs. McIntosh, &c.	178—Price, &c., vs. Whitbeck, &c.
124—Lindenthal vs. Posnanski.	179—Claflin, &c., vs. Hyman.
129—In the matter, &c., Conway.	180—Stewart vs. Duffy.
	181—Price vs. Forshen, impleaded.
	182—Bradley vs. McLaughlin.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
Demurrers.	218—Atlantic Sav. Bank vs. Brewster et al.
4—Foley vs. Palmer et al.	221—Castner, Receiver, vs. Donoghue et al.
11—Sutton vs. Davis, Impleaded, &c.	224—McNiff vs. Straus et al.
16—Sawyer, Survivor, vs. Butterfield, Assignee.	226—Anderson vs. The Mayor.
18—Clerke vs. Butler, Impleaded, et al.	11—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.
25—Allen vs. New-Jersey S. R. R. Co. et al.	80—Lynch vs. Richardson et al.
Issues of Law and Fact.	34—Orr vs. Gilmore et al.
54—Potter vs. Coulter.	85—Hynes vs. Mooney et al.
214—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Keech et al.	144—Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.
217—Peck, Ex'r, et al. vs. Dinsmore et al.	146—Jeremiah et al. vs. Jeremiah.
117—Sanders vs. Poor et al.	163—Fruesauff, Adm'r, &c., vs. Skiddy et al.
195—Everinghim vs. Vanderbilt et al.	166—Cook vs. Platt et al.
201—Chittick vs. Lewis.	170—Ireland vs. Vredenburgh et al.
202—Bowen vs. Ford et al.	171—Same vs. Same.
210—White, Trustee, &c., vs. Livingston et al.	18—Marx et al. vs. Goodwin et al.
215—Foley vs. Green, Controller, et al.	
216—Donohue vs. The Mayor.	

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1702—Beekman, Rec'r vs. Friedman.	2926—Hook, Ex'r. vs. The Mayor.
3022—Miller vs. The Mayor.	1636—Esterbrook, S. P. Mfg. Co. vs. Hannan.
1520—Carrington et al. vs. Ward et al.	1822—Prankard vs. Prankard.
1578—Pignard vs. Poissonier.	1906—Cowing vs. Cassidy.
90—Dobson, by gd'n. vs. Elsas et al.	1206—Kohnstamm vs. Devoe.
1518—Piazza vs. Hubbard.	2028—Reade et al. vs. Coben et al.
3376—McCall, Ex'r. vs. Jenkins.	1546—Wohr et al. vs. Felt.
3356—O'Toole vs. Garvin et al.	384—Ford vs. Kelly, Sheriff, et al.
1868—Rosenthal vs. Toepfer.	1690—Bancroft vs. DeLand.
830—Burke vs. Graham.	1836—Brigham vs. Moore.
1934—Lynch vs. Kiernan.	266—Despres vs. Kelly, Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2549—Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.	2345—National Broadway Bank vs. The Mayor.
3125—Mullally vs. The Mayor, &c.	2351½—Palmer vs. The Mayor.
731—Edy vs. Persh.	3127—Green vs. The Mayor, &c.
1657—Irwin et al. vs. Peckersgill, Sur.	637—Inslee, &c., vs. Hampton.
183—Barstow et al. vs. Hansen et al.	3619—Gorry, Adm'r, vs. The Mayor, &c.
611—Wood vs. Erie Railway Company.	1041—Meriden Tool Company vs. Morgan.
3620—Graham vs. Garrettson et al., Executors.	292—Abecasis vs. Hoagland.
441½—Metzler vs. Kelly.	3287—Martin, Ex'r, vs. Wetmore.
1145—McGrath vs. Wood.	1653—Ives, Trustee, vs. Heath.
669½—Marshall vs. Fowler et al.	1643—Moore vs. Huested.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Will meet on Thursday, July 2, at 12 M., for the purpose of rendering decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Will meet Monday, June 22, for the purpose of rendering decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2080—Angevine vs. Sandford.	344—Klohr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
4290—Ford vs. The Mayor.	1805—Jackson vs. Delaney.
4239—McGowan vs. The Mayor.	3770—Hayward vs. Brennan.
4136—Lyddy vs. The Mayor.	3396—Osborn vs. Dreyfus.
4079—Green vs. The Mayor, &c.	3493—Dreyfus vs. Osborn.
4237—Costello vs. The Mayor.	866—Krymborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
4098—Hanlon vs. The Mayor.	1612—Washington Ice Co. vs. Silver.
4113—Boyle vs. The Mayor.	1363—Hexter vs. Brennan.
4275—Johnson vs. The Mayor.	1214—Hudson vs. O'Brien.
1173—McGuire vs. Grant.	2477—Wyte vs. Brown.
	1364—Pomroy vs. Roberts.
	1036—Kiefer vs. Schedd.
	4051—Dicssy vs. Gross.
	3540—Callee vs. Barisch.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1370—Twomley vs. Central Park, N. & E. R. R. R. Co.	2625—Mueller vs. Hotte et al.
4239—Clark vs. The Mayor, &c.	2739—Warner vs. Zabriskie.
1838—Seigel vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	2092—Ruescher vs. Anderson.
3903—McCarthy vs. The Mayor, &c.	4276—Knight vs. The Mayor, &c.
3801—McGuire vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.	4279—Towle vs. The Mayor, &c.
2631—Jardine vs. The Mayor, &c.	1976—Lanigan vs N. Y. Gas Co.
2570—Moller et al. vs. Tuska.	42—Appleby vs. Rader.
2571—Same vs. Same.	1625—Condit vs. Warren.
	2605—Murray vs. Walsh.
	4219—Hickey vs. The Mayor.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3523—Heath vs. Whitney.	4469—McLaughlin vs. Mahdoon.
5502—Dinkelspeil vs. Ahrensdorf.	5483—Glover vs. Alton et al.
2014—Ryan vs. Devoe.	5014—Graham vs. Keyser.
3283—Bernstein vs. Isaacsen.	4749—Hall vs. Carter.
4093—Dunsmore vs. Guran.	5495—Worth vs. Flynn.
5082—Kingman vs. McDermott, impleaded.	5496—Oberndorf vs. Rothstein.
5090—Nordwell vs. The Swedish Benvolent Ass'n of New-York.	5508½—Walsh vs. Walsh.
5131—Margossky vs. Wronken et al.	5516—Glits vs. Lindner.
5188—King vs. Lynch et al.	5556—Davis vs. Haas.
5366—Bond vs. Hill.	5452—Pinkerton vs. Cummings.
5461—Solmson vs. Meyer.	4097—Weed vs. Hindaugh.
	4662—Gotthold vs. Schieferdecker.
	4566—Welch vs. McManus.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM, PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4218—Scofield vs. Epstein et al.	4498—Mulialy vs. Woodworth et al.
2874—Johnston vs. Gill.	4804—Dexter vs. Ely et al.
2091—Emanuell vs. Ward.	5183—Calkin vs. Swift.
4453—Clarke vs. Cleghorne	5287—Guiterman et al. vs. Lehenberg.
5120—Josephie vs. Koehler	5468—Bird et al. vs. Carpenter.
444—Emmerty vs. Donnelly.	4752—Evers et al. vs. Hemmings.
3498—Beekman vs. Merchant.	5218—Keller vs. Stern.
4069—Cole et al. vs. Durham et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4902—Ross vs. Finan.	5021—Morange vs. Ceraglio.
5434—Taylor et al. vs. Jackson et al.	5441—Hymes et al. vs Jeary.
5396—Same vs. Same.	5413—Murtaugh vs. Meyers.
5202—Torney vs. Brederhorn.	5517—Duden et al. vs. Friedlander.
5206—Kuhn vs. Jackson.	5518—Nat. Stone Works vs. Diehl.
5072—Conklin vs. Trimble.	5250—The Sun Print. & Pub. Ass. vs. Gaysan.
5143—Monahan vs. Brennan.	4275—Kelly vs. MacKellan.
3421—Brannigan vs. Fox.	
3987—Davis et al. vs. Brett et al.	
4986—Armreidt vs. Doscher.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

James Brady; robbery.	John S. Wilson; grand larceny.
James Brady and Geo. Willett; rape.	Adam Sollars; grand larceny.
Thomas Price and John Duffy; robbery.	Hugh Cunningham; grand larceny.
Francis Popeschil; rape.	John Wallace; grand larceny.
Frederick Evers; felonious assault and battery.	John H. Bancroft; grand larceny.
John McCarty; burglary.	James Mooney; grand larceny.
Alonso Preen; burglary.	George Wallace; larceny from the person.
George Jones; burglary.	
Thomas Rooney and John Britton; burglary.	
Wm. Bentley; burglary.	
Hyppolyte Roger; grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Knoelpfel vs. Kings County Fire Insurance Company; Humphreys vs. Humphreys; orders settled.

By Judge Speir.

Egbert vs. Hiffelsheimer; order of reference granted.

A CARD FROM WILLIAM B. STOKES.

William B. Stokes, of Tennessee, has been so much displeased by Congressman William Lawrence's allusions to him in the House, that he has written a card to the Nashville *Union*, in which he denies that there is any truth in Judge Lawrence's statements and insinuations, and adds: "I knew Judge Lawrence, and there is no narrower or more contracted piece of human flesh than he is. He was always the contempt of the members of the House, too little and penurious to even entitle him to the respect of the most obscure and humblest of the members. In fact, he was always looked upon as a deceitful sort of man."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 20.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...c.120⅛ | $5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C....b. c.113⅞
1,500 do.......12.120⅛ | 400 do....small.113¾
10,000 do.......s3.120 | 25,000 U. S. 6s, Cur., b. c..........115
20,000 U. S. 5s,'81, R.113¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

500 West. U. Tel..s60.	69⅞	500 Del., L. & W.....	107½
100 do......b3.	70¼	1100 Un. Pac........	24¼
100 do........	70¼	200 do.......b. c.	24⅜
500 do.....s60.	69⅞	100 do........	24⅜
1000 do........	70⅛	100 do......b3.	24½
100 do......b3.	70⅛	1000 do........	24½
300 do........	70⅛	600 do......b3.	24⅝
100 do......s5.	70⅛	400 do........	24⅝
200 do......s3.	70⅛	100 C., C. & I. C........	16
300 do......b3.	70⅜	100 do......b3.	16⅛
800 do........	70⅜	100 do........	16¼
100 do......b3.	70⅜	100 North-western....	37¼
800 do......b3.	70⅜	100 do........	37
1200 do........	70⅜	100 do........	37⅛
1000 do........	70⅞	300 do........	37¼
100 do......b3.	71	200 do........	37⅜
100 do........	70⅞	100 do......b3.	37⅜
700 do........	70¾	100 do......b4.	37⅜
300 do........	70⅞	200 do......b3.	37½
200 Erie.........s3.	26⅜	100 do........	37⅜
100 do........	26⅜	300 do........	37⅜
300 do........	26⅛	100 Rock Island........	93⅜
500 Pacific Mail....	41¼	400 do........	93¼
400 do........	41⅛	100 do........	93½
100 do......b3.	41¼	200 do........	93⅜
100 do........	41¼	300 do........	94
600 do........	41⅛	50 do........	93¾
700 do......b.	41⅛	200 do........	93⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H.....	96⅞	100 Ohio & Miss.....	22⅝
200 do........	97	100 do........	22⅝
200 Lake Shore....	68⅝	100 St. Paul........	32⅞
100 do........	68⅛	100 do........	33
200 do........	68⅝	100 do........	33⅛
800 do........	68¾	400 do........	33¼
100 do......s3.	68⅝	200 do........	33⅜
300 do........	68¾	100 do........	33¾
2100 do......s60.	68	100 Toledo & Wab.....	30⅜
400 do........	68⅞	200 do........	30⅝
2500 do........	69	400 do........	30¾
1600 do........	69⅛	100 do......s3.	30¾
2700 do......s3.	69	500 do........	30⅝
600 do........	69⅛		

MONDAY, June 22—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and national, reported through the Clearing-house for the business week ending Saturday, June 20, compare as follows with the preceding week, and also with the corresponding week of last year:

Decrease in Loans..........$2,175,300
Decrease in Specie..........1,986,800
Decrease in Circulation..........19,500
Decrease in Deposits..........5,102,900
Increase in Legal Tender..........887,600

	June 21, 1873.	June 13, 1874.	June 20, 1874.
National Capital..	$70,985,000	$68,835,000	$68,835,000
Local Capital.....	17,157,500	16,769,400	16,769,400
Total..........	$88,142,500	$85,604,400	$85,604,400
Loans..........	278,903,800	281,242,800	279,067,500
Specie..........	27,398,300	21,921,000	19,924,200
Circulation.....	27,352,000	26,671,600	26,652,300
Deposits........	220,392,500	232,722,400	227,619,500
Legal Tender....	46,704,200	60,951,000	61,838,600

The week in finance circles has been the most eventful one in many months past, both as to the peculiar state of the market and the fact that it has witnessed the possible termination of the legislative problem in regard to the national currency. On Saturday they were offering wagers at tremendous odds that the President will not sign the bill, and query seemed to be the prevailing question in the closing hours of the week's business. The stock market was depressed and flurried throughout the week, and though the gross sales were not by any means limited, the transactions were in no sense of an investment nature, but rather monetary speculations. Almost the whole line of railroad stocks showed a falling off in prices during the week, varying from ⅛@1½@1¾, while in two or three stocks the closing prices of the week were 1⅛@2⅞ lower than the closing quotations of the previous week. The most notable declinations were in Lake Shore, 3¼; Erie, 2⅞; New-York Central, 1; Western Union, 1⅛; Toledo and Wabash, 3¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 2; New-Jersey Central, 1, and Panama, 1. The only stock which closed at an advance on the prices of the preceding Saturday was St. Paul Preferred, 1⅜.

The monetary situation was unchanged during the week, the amount of capital offered being largely in excess of the demand, at 2@3 ⅌ cent. on call. The July disbursements for interest and dividends, amounting to something like $60,000,000, will shortly be paid, and will add largely to the present volume of loanable funds. Of this aggregate sum the United States will pay out about $25,000,000 in gold. Foreign Exchange rated steadily for business throughout the week at $4 87½@$4 88, nominal rates being $4 90@$4 91. The rates for American Gold were almost uniform throughout the week, the highest and lowest rates being 111¼@110¾, with the bulk of the transactions at 111@111⅛. The week's shipment of Specie aggregated $1,740,135 84, against $1,737,926 for the week ending June 13. Government securities remained strong, and the transactions were liberal, the list closing at an advance of from ⅛@⅜. The demand for Railroad Bonds and State securities was limited, with tolerably firm prices, and no especial eagerness for purchases. It is somewhat difficult to account for the reduction of over $2,000,000 in the bank loans, unless it be in consequence of the general dullness of trade and the limited demand for money. The decrease of nearly $2,000,000 in specie is to be chiefly accounted for by the shipments to Europe.

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		June 20, '73.
U. S. New 5s	114⅛@114@113⅝@113¾	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May	118¼@118⅛@118⅜@118⅛	117⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January	120½@120⅜@120¾	120¾
American Gold	110⅞@111@111⅛@111¼	115¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87¾@$4 87½	
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson	97¼@97@96½@97⅜	101½
Chicago & Rock Island	95@95⅛@93⅝@93⅞	109⅛
Pacific Mail	40⅛@40½@41½	38½
St. Paul Common	32@32⅝@33¼	51½
St. Paul Preferred	53@53½@54⅜	71½
Western Union	70⅜@70½@70⅞	85⅜
Union Pacific	24¼@24⅝	24¾
Lake Shore	69⅝@68½@69⅛	92⅜
Toledo & Wabash	30⅝@30¾@30¾	68⅜
North-west	36¾@36⅞@36½	....
North-west Preferred	53¾@53¼@54½	72¾
Delaware & Lackawanna	108⅛@107@107½	99¾
Central of New-Jersey	106½@107⅝@106¼	....
Panama	107@107½@108	108¼
Erie	29½@29⅜@27½@26½	63⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	23@22⅜@22⅛@22⅝	38¼
C., C. & I. C	16@15⅞@16¼	28

The Import entries at New-York of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise (not including Foreign Specie) since July 1, 1873, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of April, and subsequent thereto semi-official, from the weekly reports of the Custom-house:

July	$31,024,169	April	$40,569,995
August	32,632,909	May 2	6,537,995
September	29,772,735	May 9	6,514,037
October	27,275,914	May 16	7,523,869
November	20,784,951	May 23	11,376,203
December	20,214,570	May 30	8,580,605
January	30,211,665	June 6	8,265,338
February	34,616,354	June 13	10,680,140
March	42,448,552	June 20	6,854,641

Total..........$376,243,802
Same date 1873..........399,093,310
Decrease since July 1..........$22,849,508

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$10,838,643	April	$2,467,005
August	2,198,542	May 2	839,334
September	1,502,625	May 9	2,528,062
October	2,107,447	May 16	2,665,336
November	2,545,642	May 23	2,889,661
December	2,447,271	May 30	3,853,407
January	2,660,508	June 6	2,415,384
February	2,980,862	June 13	1,737,926
March	2,527,822	June 20	1,740,135

Total since July 1, 1873..........$49,155,819
Total to same date, 1873..........59,627,723
Decrease since July 1, 1873..........$10,471,904

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since July 1, 1872, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$10,439,462	July	$9,331,337
August	13,454,785	August	5,421,843
September	11,286,278	September	1,424,593
October	8,146,332	October	3,239,334
November	5,658,987	November	3,707,511
December	6,558,461	December	6,515,425
January	10,195,293	January	9,752,291
February	10,386,506	February	3,481,055
March	11,029,633	March	4,077,472
April	9,819,441	April	2,373,044
May	8,679,313	May	8,669,001
June 6	2,312,000	June 6	919,000
June 13	1,896,000	June 13	472,000
June 20	1,716,000	June 20	506,000
Total, 1874..	$111,688,041	Total, 1874..	$62,913,506
Total, 1873..	127,410,874	Total, 1873..	71,232,471

A dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.*, payable on and after July 1 prox., has been declared by the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, of the City of New-York.

The Irving National Bank has declared a dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable July 1.

The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company invites proposals for $1,000,000 in the First Mortgage bonds of the company. They will be issued as "coupons" of $1,000 each, and "registered" bonds of $5,000 and $10,000, to bear interest at 7 ⅌ cent., payable semi-annually, principal due in 1903. They are secured by a first lien on the property and franchises of the company.

The East River National Bank has declared a dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.* from the profits of the last six months' business, payable July 1.

A semi-annual dividend of $3 per share of their capital stock has been declared by the National Broadway Bank, payable on the 1st of July. This is the forty-ninth dividend declared to stockholders.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank, of New-York, has declared a dividend of *Seven ⅌ cent.* out of the earnings of the past six months, payable July 1 next.

The Directors of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank have declared a dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable July 1.

The Continental National Bank, of New-York, has declared a dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.*, payable July 1 proximo.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for investment securities, also gold and exchange, executed.

☞ EVANSVILLE CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS.—Interest payable semi-annually in this City. Principal due 1890. For sale by DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 20, 1974.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	75	Resin, bbls	6,683
Copper, bbls	208	Oil-cake, pks	314
Eggs, bbls	1,243	Beef, pks	10
Flour, bbls	12,416	Cut-meats, pks	1,152
Wheat, bushels	198,063	Grease, pks	54
Corn, bushels	83,586	Lard, pks	418
Oats, bushels	42,950	Lard, kegs	350
Beans, bbls	631	Stearine, pks	100
Corn-meal, bbls	2,348	Butter, pks	3,713
Corn-meal, bags	60	Cheese, pks	12,411
Hemp, bales	21	Tallow, pks	38
Hops, bales	42	Rice, pks	33
Hides, No.	125	Starch, bxs	1,265
Hides, bales	100	Tobacco, hhds	204
Leather, sides	12,276	Tobacco, bxs, &c.	35
Spirits Turp., bbls	1,265	Whisky, bbls	279
Crude Turp., bbls	150	Wool, bales	519
Tar, bbls	200		

CANDLES—Have been dull, since our last, with Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, at 13c.@16c.; Parafine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

COAL—Has been in moderate request at former rates. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel, $1; Cumberland Soft at $6 75@$7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ⅌ ton. On Wednesday next, June 24, the offering of Scranton Coal at auction will comprise only 25,000 tons.

COFFEE—A more active movement has been reported since our last on the basis of previous quotations. Sales 4,723 bags Rio, by the Alice Tainter, at 20¼c., gold; 1,574 bags do., by do.; 3,500 bags do., by the Sea Bird; 2,170 bags do., by the Maskewitz, and 3,529 bags do., by the Therese, (in lots,) on private terms; also, 1,200 bags Costa Rica at 20½c., gold.

COTTON—Has been further reduced ⅛c. ⅌ lb. for early delivery on a very slow movement; sales, 652 bales, all to spinners. The dealings for forward delivery have been lighter, with prices quoted generally steady, and in some instances 1-32c. ⅌ lb. higher than last evening. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,900 bales, (of which 3,200 bales were last evening and 13,700 bales to-day,) and 1,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June option closing at 16¾c.; July, 16 29-32c.; August, 17⅛c.; September, 17⅜c.; October, 17¼c.; November, 17c.; December, 17c. The receipts at this port to-day were 410 bales, including 81 bales from Charleston, 7 bales from Baltimore, 116 bales from Wilmington, and 206 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 2,460 bales....The week's exports hence have been 3,209 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports thus far this season have been 2,687,190 bales, (including 1,733,658 bales to Great Britain and 953,432 bales to the Continent,) against 2,499,369 bales the same time in 1872-3.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary	15⅜	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	16¼	16⅜	16 9-16	16 9-16
Low Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Middling	17⅝	17¾	18	18
Good Middling	18⅞	19	19¼	19¼

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been generally held with firmness, on a moderately active movement, though speculation has been tamer.

DYEWOODS—Have been in light supply and moderate request since our last, with prices quoted firm. San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22, currency; Jamaica do., $19@$20, gold; San Domingo Fustic, $21@$21 50, currency; Jamaica do. at $22, gold, and Mexican do., $20, gold.

EARTHENWARE—Has been generally dull, on very liberal offerings of stock and a weak market.

FERTILIZERS—Have been in moderate demand, in a jobbing way, within the previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been quite active, with prices quoted rather steadier. The main inquiry has been for shipping extras, within the range of $6 15@$6 45 for lines for the English, and $7@$7 35 for the West India markets, and for trade extras, available at from $7@$8, chiefly Minnesotas. The offering of shipping extras have been less urgent, and holders have been more confident in their views. Superfine continue scarce and firm, but are quiet. The sales since our last have been 18,400 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $3 90@$4 60; inferior to very Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 50, chiefly at $5 15@$5 35; inferior to very good Extra State, $5 85@$6 50, chiefly at $6 20@$6 35; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extras at $6 50@$7 40; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 70@$6 65, chiefly at $6 15@$6 45; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 85@$6 50; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 90@$6 65 ⅌ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales have been 9,100 bbls. shipping Extras, State, City Mills, and Western, within our range....Southern Flour steady but quiet; 800 bbls. sold....Of Rye Flour 550 bbls. sold, and of Corn-meal 500 bbls., at unaltered figures.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted firm on a moderately active movement, chiefly for export. Red and Amber Winter Wheat has been in more request for shipment at full previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 169,000 bushels at $1 49@$1 51 for do. No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 51 for very choice boat-loads, Milwaukee and Minnesota stock; $1 47@$1 48 for No. 2 Milwaukee Red do., chiefly at $1 48 for prime boat-loads, closing with this price reported bid, $1 44@$1 45, mostly at $1 44@$1 44½ for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 43@$1 44 for No. 2 Chicago do., mainly at $1 44 for strictly prime boat-loads; $1 42@$1 50 for ungraded Spring; $1 60 for White Wisconsin; $1 48@$1 52½ for Red Western, and $1 53½ for Amber do., ⅌ bushel. Included in the sales were about 65,000 bushels Red and Amber Western, for export, at the quoted rates....Corn has been in unusually active request, in good part for export, at rather stronger prices. The business has been largely in prime stock, to arrive next week, at full market rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 405,000 bushels, (mainly to arrive within a week or ten days,) at 79½c.@81½c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, chiefly on the basis of 81c. for prime boat-loads; 81c.@82c. for Yellow Western, and 90c. for White do....Rye and Barley unchanged....Of Barley-Malt 2,500 bushels two-rowed State sold at $1 70, time....Oats have advanced 1c. a bushel on a more confident demand, mostly for full lots of mixed stock, the offerings of which have been lighter. Sales have been reported of 12,500 bushels at 61c.@63c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 62c. for boat-loads; and 65c.@68c. for ordinary to very choice White do....Feed essentially unchanged....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 15,638 bbls. Flour, 1,371,634 bushels Wheat, 737,415 bushels Corn, 24,570 bushels Rye, and 7,912 bushels Peas.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand, with shipping stock quoted at $1@$1 10, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 25@$1 65 ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been inactive, with Oat quoted at 95c.@$1 05. Wheat at 50c.@60c., and Rye at 55c.@75c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Further sales of 500 bales Jute Butts were made at 2½c., currency; market unchanged.

HIDES—The general market closes tamely, with prices, however, quoted steady. The week's receipts have been 25,358 Hides and 96 bales do.; sales, 33,990 Hides and 116 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andersen: 3,655 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22¾ to 23 lbs., at 26c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 4,665 Dry Entre Rios, 23 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 Dry San Nicholas, 24 lbs. at 25c., gold, 6 months, usual selection; 3,390 Dry Matadero, 23 lbs. at 25c.@25¼c., gold, 6 months, usual selection; 2,095 Dry Montevideo, 22 to 23 lbs., part at 25¾c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 130 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 10 lbs. at 25c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20 lbs. at 25c., gold, 3 months, usual selection; 2,675 Dry California, 23 lbs. at 23c., gold, cash to 30 days, usual selection; 1,930 Dry Bogota, 21 lbs., on private terms; 2,355 Dry Central American, 20 lbs. at 22c., gold, 60 days, selected; 7,020 Dry Vera Cruz, 19 lbs. at 20½c., gold, 30 days, as they run; 3,850 Dry Corpus Christi, 24 lbs. at 22½c., currency, 60 days, selected; 1,570 Dry Texas and Southern, 17 to 23 lbs., on private terms; 500 Wet-salted Sisal, 40 lbs., on private terms; 1,660 Wet-salted Texas and Southern Hides and Kips, 20 to 60 lbs., on private terms; 495 City and Country Slaughter, 50 to 70 lbs., on private terms; 81 bales Calcutta Cow Hides, 11 to 15 lbs., on private terms; 35 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 27 to 39 lbs., at 10c., currency, cash. Stock in first hands here to-day, 69,500 Hides and 802 bales do., against 214,100 Hides and 773 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Steady; sales, 160 hhds. Porto Rico at 42c. ⅌ gallon.

NAILS—Have been quoted about steady, on a very moderate trade, with Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 6d., quoted at $3 80@$3 90; 8d. and 9d., $4@$4 15; 6d. and 7d., $4 25@$4 40; 4d. and 5d., $4 50@$4 65; 3d. and 4d., $5 25@$5 40; 3d., fine, $6@$6 15; 2d., $6 75@$6 90. Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4@$4 15; Finishing stock, $4 40@$5 90; Clinch stock, $5 50@$6 50 ⅌ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull, with Strained quoted at $2 30 and good Strained at $2 35@$2 40. Sales, 250 bbls. Pale at $5 50 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar quiet but steady....City Pitch inactive at $2 75 ⅌ bbl., free on board....Spirits Turpentine in limited demand, with full lots of merchantable quoted at the close at 36¼c.@36½c. Sales, 40 bbls. merchantable at 37c., and 37 bbls. New-York pks. at 37½c. ⅌ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in fair demand for export, and Western has been quoted at $44, currency; City $41 50@$42, gold. The week's receipts have been 1,150 sacks; exports, 5,409 pks.

PETROLEUM—Of Crude, in bulk, 500 bbls. sold at 4⅞c.; market very quiet....Refined dull, with early deliveries quoted at 12¾c., and last half of July at 13c.; sales, 2,000 bbls., early delivery, at 12¾c....Refined, at Philadelphia, 12¾c. for early delivery, and, for last half of July, 3,000 bbls. sold at 12⅞c....Refined, in cases, inactive, at 17c.@17¼c....Naptha, in shipping order, at 7½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite actively sought after, chiefly for export, at firm prices. Sales for early delivery 1,050 bbls. New Western Mess, in lots, at $17 70@$17 75; 100 bbls. Prime Mess at $16; and 300 bbls. Extra Prime at $15 25. For forward delivery, business has been unimportant, with New Western Mess quoted at $17 70@$17 75 for July, and $17 85 for August....Dressed Hogs in less request, with City quoted at 7⅞c....Cut-meats steady, but not active; sales, 50 bxs. Bellies, 13 lbs., at 9¼c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stoc at full rates....Bacon stronger in price, on a restricted offering and fair inquiry; sales, 475 bxs. Long Clear at 9⅞c.@10c. ⅌ lb....Lard has been quoted firmer, and in very good request, chiefly for forward delivery. Sales for early delivery embrace 50 tcs. Western Steam at 11½c.; 265 tcs. City do. at 11c., quoted at 11c.@11⅛c.; and 1,000 pks. Refined at 11¾c.@11⅝c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 3,500 tcs., July options, at 11 7-16c.@11 9-16c., closing at 11 9-16c.; 2,750 tcs., August, at 11 9-16c.@11⅝c., closing at 11 11-16c., and 500 tcs., September, at 11¾c.; with 11⅞c., subsequently asked....Beef steady; 90 bbls. sold....Butter has been in moderate request at about previous quotations. We now quote: Firkins and tubs ranging from 22c.@30c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 14c.@20c. for ordinary to choice Western; and 22c.@26c. for fancy do....Cheese has been in moderately active demand, partly for shipment, at less firm rates, with State Factories, fair to choice, quoted at 12½c.@14¾c., chiefly at 13½c.@14½c. for good to choice; State Dairy, 6c.@14c.; Western, 6c.@14c. ⅌ lb....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 706 pks. Pork, 951 pks. Beef, 7,289 bxs. Bacon, 2,466 pks. Lard, 71,273 bxs. Cheese, and 2,172 pks. Butter.

RICE—Has been in moderate request, with Carolina quoted at $7 25@$8 75 for common to choice; Rangoon at $6 75@$7, free, and $3@$3 25, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been generally dull and weak in price on liberal offerings, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine, $1 75@$2 75, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 28c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive; quoted nominally at 5½c., gold.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been quoted lower, with sales reported of 4,000 bags by the Lord Lyndhurst, at $2 42½, gold; also, 2,000 bags Bainbay, at $2 50, gold. Other kinds have been in light request, as a rule, with Clover quoted at 10c.@10½c.; Rough Flax, at $2 50@$2 60. Timothy at $2 90@$3 12½ ⅌ bushel. Calcutta Linseed, $2 42½@$2 45, gold, ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been in demand at steady rates; receipts, 241 bales; sales, 18,000 lbs. Para, 13,000 lbs. Sisal, 7,000 lbs. Central American, 6,000 lbs. Puerto Cabello, and 2,500 lbs. Vera Cruz, within our range. A fair inquiry prevails for Goat at unchanged figures; receipts, 265 bales; sales, 31 bales Texas, 22 bales Rio Hache, and 21 bales Buenos Ayres, within our range. Deer quoted: Honduras, 60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Guatemala, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 60c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 61c.; Augostura, 48c.; Para, 64c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.@52½c.; currency, ⅌ lb.; Tampico Goat, 55c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@49c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.@52½c.; Cape, 34c.@37c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 45c.@50c.; Patna, 35c.@39c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw about steady, but dull; 512 hhds. refining Muscovado sold at 7¾c., and 326 bags Centrifugal at 9⅛c. Refined generally a shade firmer, and in good request.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 240,000 lbs. at 8c.@8¼c. for good to strictly choice; market unchanged....Of Stearine, 6,000 lbs. best City sold at 13c., and 50 tcs. Western at 12½c.; market firm....The week's exports of Tallow have been 1,666 pks.

WHISKY—Quoted down to 99c.; sales 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been comparatively quiet. The demand for Grain accommodation, on berth and charter, has been fair, but the firmer views of ship-owners and the restricted offering of room have been against an active movement. Vessels suited to the Petroleum trade have been in moderate request at about previous figures....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been: By sail, 40,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steam, 350 boxes Bacon at 40s.; 380 pkgs. Butter, and 6,500 Staves on private terms, with Grain room quoted at 11½d. asked and 11d. bid, ⅌ standard bushel. Also, two barks, 648 and 353 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco at 80s.@82s. 6d....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 25 tons Tallow at 27s. 6d., and 275 pks. Butter on private terms....For Cardiff, Bristol, or Newport, an Italian brig, 474 tons, hence with about 2,900 quarters Grain at 5s. 9d. and £5 gratuity....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian brig, 317 tons, with about 1,800 quarters Grain at 6s. flat....For direct ports in the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 521 tons, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, and another, about 300 tons, with about 2,000 quarters do., both reported from Baltimore at 6s. and 6s. 3d....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, hence with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d. and £20 gratuity; another, 648 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do., (a recharter,) at 6s. 3d.; another, 637 tons, hence, with about 3,100 quarters do., and an Austrian bark, 553 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters do., (both rechartered,) reported on private terms; a Norwegian bark, 333 tons, with about 2,300 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms; a Norwegian bark, 430 tons, with about 2,900 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 6d.; a Russian bark, 640 tons, with about 4,000 quarters do., reported from Baltimore, at 5s. 9d., very short lay days; another, 510 tons, with about 3,300 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 3d.; and a British bark, 410 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 3d. ⅌ quarter....For Antwerp, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain, on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 27,000 bushels Corn and Rye, 400 pks. Bacon and Lard, 500 pks. Tobacco, and 1,000 pks. Merchandise, at equal to full current rates; also, a British ship, 860 tons, hence, with about 5,800 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl....For the Baltic a Norwegian bark with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported from Baltimore on private terms....For Copenhagen a German bark, 402 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For the German Baltic, a German bark, 320 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 9d.@6s. ⅌ bbl....For Bordeaux, a German bark, 279 tons, with tobacco, from Baltimore, at 27s. 6d....For Trieste, an American brig, 423 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Rio Janeiro, a British bark, hence, with equal to about 2,500 bbls. Flour, reported at $1 25 ⅌ bbl....For Porto Rico and back to Philadelphia, a British schooner, 163 tons, reported at $2,100....For Trinidad, an American brig, 361 tons, with Coal, reported from Baltimore at $3 50....For Jamaica, an American schooner, 87 tons, hence with general cargo, reported on the basis of 60c. ⅌ bbl.; and a British brig, 158 tons, hence with do. at 50c. ⅌ bbl., and back with Logwood at $5 ⅌ ton....For Havana and back to Philadelphia, an American bark, 295 tons, reported at $6 and $4....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville at $9, and another, 205 tons, with do., from Savannah, at $8....For New-York, an American brig, 360 tons, reported with Fruit, from Denia or Malaga, at $2,700, with option of Philadelphia, at $2,500, and Baltimore at $2,600.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, June 20.—The transactions of the week have been the largest for some time, comprising upward of 2,600,000 lbs., foreign and domestic. The sales of domestic are almost exclusively confined to California and Super and Extra Pulled. Many of our manufacturers have evidently concluded that better bargains can now be made in this market than by turning their attention to the new clip of the West, where already prices have been forced up to a high point, and there is altogether too much excitement to insure a healthy trade. There is still considerable Cape, Mestiza, and other fine foreign Wools offering, which high prices in the interior will enable holders to work off at more satisfactory prices than could otherwise have been obtained, and we look for a firm market for some weeks to come. California Wool continues to arrive quite freely, and the transactions in this description have been about 850,000 lbs. The principal sales of Spring clip were at 34c.@38c., and one lot of 40,000 lbs. choice sold as high as 40c. The condition of the California Wool trade continues very satisfactory, and the high prices at the West will enable holders to place the balance of the clip at satisfactory prices. Combing Wool continues to attract considerable attention, and among the sales of the week we notice 55,000 lbs. choice English at, it is supposed, 64c.@65c.; 890,000 lbs. Australian and New-Zealand at 55c.@56c., and 80,000 lbs. Kentucky at 46c.@48c. In Pulled Wool there has been no change so far as prices are concerned, and manufacturers have been purchasing quite freely at the current rates. The transactions in Fleeces have been the smallest we have had to notice for a long time. Sales have been made of Ohio Medium X and XX at 55c.@56c.; Michigan Fleece, 52c.@54c.; Wisconsin Fleece, 52½c.; Vermont Fleece, 48c.; Washing, Combing, and Delaine, 55c.@62c.; Unwashed Combing, 40c.@48c.; Scoured, 44c.@50c.; Noils, 27c.@60c.; Super and X Pulled, 38c.@55c.; Spring California, 30c.@40c.; Fall California, 22c.@26½c.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 20.—Flour in fair demand and firm; all sales private. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 21, cash; $1 20⅜ July; $1 13½ August; No. 3 do., $1 15½; Rejected, $1 05. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 60½c. cash; 59¾c. July; 59⅞c. August; Rejected, 57c.@57¼c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2 at 46½c. cash; 41¼c.@42c. July; Rejected, 33¾c. Rye quiet but firm and higher; No. 2 sold at 85c. Barley nominal. Pork in fair demand and higher at $17 25 cash and July; $17 50 August. Lard firm and in fair demand; sales at $11 cash; $11 20 July; August held higher. Bulk Meats steady; sales Shoulders packed 6⅝c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 3¼c.; to Oswego, 6½c. Whisky steady at 94½c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat; 31,000 bushels Corn; 50,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 127,000 bushels Wheat, 265,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 20.—Receipts—Flour, 5,974 bbls.; Wheat, 91,481 bushels; Corn, 120,894 bushels; Oats, 21,700 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 101,288 bushels; Corn, 29,318 bushels; Oats, 9,597 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 40,730 bushels; Corn, 68,854 bushels; Oats, 21,700 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats 6¾c., to New-York. Flour quiet; sales 1,000 bbls. on range; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Baker's, $7@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat quiet; sales 8,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 38; 1,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring at $1 40; 3,800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in lots, at $1 38@$1 39. Corn dull and lower; sales 20,000 bushels high Mixed Western at 68½c.@69½c. Oats dull; sales 2,000 bushels Toledo at 55c. Rye nominal at $1 10. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Flour quiet and weak; little done; stock of Family brands about 45,000 bbls.; of Medium and Lower grades, about 25,000 bbls. Wheat—Spring firmer and wanted for shipment; sales of No. 2 at $1 09; Winter lower; sample lots of choice Red Winter, $1 35. Corn inactive; easier at close; No. 2 Mixed, 59c.¼@60c. in elevator; closing at the inside price. Oats dull and unchanged at 45c. in elevator. Rye wanted at 75c. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork quiet at $18@$18 25; delivered at the outside price. Dry-salted Meats nominally 7c. and 9c. for Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, up country. Bacon firm. Lard unchanged at 8¾c. for Steam all the year round. Live Hogs and Cattle unchanged. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, and 15,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 20.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,700 bbls. Wheat dull; sales, 2,300 bushels No. 1 Red Wabash at $1 49½; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 41; Extra White Michigan, $1 65; choice White Canada, $1 75. Corn quiet at 73c.@74c. Corn-meal, $31 for Unbolted; $32 for Bolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¾c.; Corn and Rye, 7c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 12½ to the Hudson; $3 75 to Newburg; $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—36,000 bushels Wheat, 74,000 bushels Corn, 636,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—77,000 bushels Wheat, 16,500 bushels Corn, 1,031,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 20.—Pork firm at $19. Bacon firm at 10¾c. for Clear Rib Sides. Sugar active at 8½c.@9c. for fair to fully fair; 9c.@9¼c. for prime. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 111⅛. Exchange—New York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 43¼. The *Price Current* gives the following stocks on hand: Pork, 4,500 bbls.; Lard, 585 tcs. and 1,100 kegs; Bacon, 867 cks.; Hams, sugar-cured, 418 tcs.; do., plain-salted, 15 tcs.; dry-salted Meats, 236 cks.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 45; No. 3 do., $1 35; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; Amber Michigan, $1 31½, cash, $1 32 July; Red, $1 31 cash, $1 25 July, $1 22½ August; No. 3 Red, $1 23½. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, 65c., cash and July; 65½c., August; 66c., September; no grade, 63c.; damaged, 55c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1 sold at 53c.; Michigan, 50½c.; rejected, 46c. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—18,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—34,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 28@$1 30. Corn dull at 64c.@65c. for Mixed. Oats quiet and unchanged at 50c.@57c. Rye dull at 90c. Barley nominal. Butter steady. Pork quiet and unchanged at $17 75@$17 87½. Lard firm at 10½c. for Summer, loose; 11½c.@11¾c. for Kettle. Bulk meats steady at 6½c.@6⅝c. for Shoulders; 9c. for Clear Rib Sides, spot; 9¼c. buyer July; 9¼c.@9⅜c. for Clear Sides. Bacon steady at 7½c.@7¼c. for Shoulders; 9¾c.@9⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10¼c.@10⅜c. for Clear Sides. Whisky firm at 95c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 sold at $1 29½; No. 2 at $1 24¾, cash; $1 24, June; $1 22⅝, July. Oats dull and declining; No. 2 at 45¼c. Corn in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 60¼c. Rye firm and scarce; No. 1 sold at 85½c. Barley dull and unchanged; sales of No. 3 Spring at 95c. Provisions in fair demand. Pork, $17 37½c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—4,800 bbls. Flour, 121,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour, 314,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 860; market for good grades active and unchanged; $5@$6 50 for common to extra; poor and medium grades dull and weak; $1 50@$4 75 for poor Texans to fair natives; shipments, 3,109. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market active, firm, and a shade higher at $5 10@$6 10 for poor to extra, with most sales at $5 40@$5 75 for medium to choice; shipments, 13,257. Sheep—Receipts, 600; market dull and inactive.

DETROIT, Mich., June 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; Extra, $1 50½@$1 51; No. 1 White, $1 45; Amber Michigan, $1 32½. Corn dull and lower at 66c. Oats in good demand at 51½c. Freights to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour; 9,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn sold at 70c.@78c. Oats sold at 58c.@60c. Rye sold at 90c. Pork in fair demand and higher, at $18 25. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams 13c.; plain, 12¼c. Bulk-meats quiet and unchanged. Lard sold at 12½c.@12¾c. Whisky sold at 95c.

MEMPHIS, June 20.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn firm and in fair demand; Yellow, 80c.; White Mixed, 83½c. Oats lower and in fair demand; 57c. offered. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, June 20.—Spirits of Turpentine, 33c. Resin dull at $1 75 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 50 for Hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip, and $3 for Virgin. Tar firm at $1 55.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 20.—Nothing doing in Wheat. Rye quiet and steady. Oats, 60c.@60½c. and dull. Corn dull at 80c.@81c. for old Western; 79c.@80c. for New do. Nothing doing in Barley Malt.

CLEVELAND, June 20.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Red sold at $1 35; No. 2 do., $1 30. Corn steady; Low Mixed, 70c.; High Mixed, 72c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 20.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 17⅛c.; Low Middling, 16c.; Good Ordinary, 15c.; Ordinary, 12⅜c.; net receipts, 439 bales; gross receipts, 448 bales; exports coastwise, 1,296 bales; sales, 100 bales; last evening, 600 bales; stock, 57,599 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 20.—Cotton dull; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Good Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 305 bales; exports coastwise, 261 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 10,843 bales.

BOSTON, June 20.—Cotton dull and heavy; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 10 bales; gross receipts, 232 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 9,500 bales.

GALVESTON, June 20.—Cotton nominally ⅛c. lower; Good Ordinary, 15⅛c.; Middling, 17⅛c.; net receipts, 96 bales; exports to Great Britain, 99 bales; stock, 7,339 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 20.—Cotton dull; Middling, 16½c. Net receipts, 661 bales; gross, 661 bales; sales, 140 bales; stock, 14,394 bales.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Cotton dull and unchanged; Middling, 16⅞c.@17⅛c. Receipts, 14 bales; shipments, 256 bales; sales, 26 bales.

MOBILE, June 20.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 116 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 9,612 bales.

WILMINGTON, June 20.—Cotton dull; Middling, 16¾c. Net receipts, 2 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 429 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 20—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 92⅝@92¾ for money; 92¾@92⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1865s, old, 108¼; 1867s, 108. Erie Railway Shares, 24@24¼; do. preferred, 43.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Preferred, 40.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 23¾@24; do. Preferred, 38.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, preferred stock, 37.

PARIS, June 20.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 40c.

FRANKFORT, June 20—P. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds, 97¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, June 20—Evening.—Rentes 59f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8½d. Sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June, at 8 3-16d.; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 8 5-15d. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped May, at 8⅜d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—of the sales to-day, 4,900 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8¼d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June, at 8 3-16d.

LONDON, June 20—3 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10½d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Whale-oil, £31@£31 5s. ⅌ tun. Common Resin, 6s. 9d.@7s. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, June 20.—Petroleum, 27½f. for fine Pale American.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL.

WE ARE SELLING THE BALANCE OF OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF BEADED LACES, EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, &c.,

REGARDLESS OF COST

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

Bennett Williams,

No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., offers immense bargains in Spanish Lace Scarfs, Llama Lace Shawls, Sacques, Capes, Fichus.

Black Thread, Guipure, Yak Laces, twenty-five per cent. below regular prices.

Real Point, Valenciennes, Cluny Laces, Spanish and French Blonde Laces, Rufflings, Bows, Jabots, Sleeveless Jackets, &c.

1,000 French Traveling Sets, 75 cents and $1; worth from $2 to $5.

N. B.—Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, choice and new, at moderate prices.

A. T. SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., beautiful display of Summer Toilets. PATTERNS, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready.

NEW THINGS.—The elegant and JAUNTY CROQUET SUIT, THE PIONEER RAMBLE SUIT, the KEEP COOL, and the TRAVELER, are worth seeing, for they are beautiful and useful.

NO. 371 BROADWAY AGAINST THE WORLD for cheap goods. Cut this out.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $8,000, FOR which satisfactory security will be given, to extend a business already established and paying a handsome profit; best references given and required. Address D., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

$1,000 TO $5,000, OR MORE; A SPLENdid opportunity to invest in a respectable and safe business, which will pay enormous profits. Address SPECIE PAYMENT, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN OF INFLEXIBLE INTEGRITY who can command trade, to take an interest in a commission stock house; capital no object. Address with name, Box No. 5,550 Post Office.

P. B. A.—THE UTILITY OF THE PORTABLE BURGlar Alarm is proved by its ready sales. Territorial rights offered. Energetic men wanted for agents. Portable Burglar Alarm Company, No. 889 Broadway.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—ONE OF THE most desirable stands in Washington Market for sale. Inquire of A. K. VAIL, 260 Washington Market.

A FIRST-CLASS WINE HOUSE IN BORDEAUX wants an agent. Write, franco, to Messrs. CHARLES SIEVERS & CO., Bordeaux, France.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING GATES AND GATE FRAMES, &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon July 1, 1874, for furnishing, building, and putting in Gates, Gate Frames, &c., at the Gate House on 93d st., near 9th av., and also at the Gate House corner of 10th av. and 113th st.

For full particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, May 28, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, (both to be inclosed in the same envelope,) will be received at No. 42 Leonard st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 2d day of July, 1874, which place will be open for business from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. on and after the 10th day of June, 1874, for furnishing the following-named articles for issue to Indians:

SANTEE AGENCY.
16,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.
1,700,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
3,000 bushels Wheat.
20,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
250,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
12,000 pounds Beans.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.
6,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
550,000 pounds XX Flour.
240,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY, (CROW CREEK.)
2,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
80,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
300,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
25,000 pounds Beans.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
3,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
153,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
400,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, (GRAND RIVER.)
5,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
525,000 pounds XX Flour.
60,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
160,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.
6,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
550,000 pounds XX Flour.
240,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.
1,900,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
280,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
10,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.

KIOWA AGENCY.
2,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
370,000 pounds XX Flour.
37,500 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
12,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.

WICHITA AGENCY.
700,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000 pounds XX Flour.
14,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.

ALSO, FOR THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:
396,800 pounds of Coffee green.
787,600 pounds good Brown Sugar.
53,600 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
55,900 pounds good Brown Soap, in boxes.
62,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
35,000 pounds Soda.

All the above supplies, except the Beef, will be inspected and received at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City, Yancton, Bismarck, Cheyenne, North Platte, or Kansas City, and must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment, by the 1st day of August, 1874, with the exception of the Bacon and Lard for the upper Arkansas, Kiowa, and Wichita agencies, the delivery of which, at St. Louis or Kansas City, will be required by the 15th day of September next, and with the further exception of all the Flour, which must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure at each agency at all times at least one month's supply.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for, except the Bacon, Pork, Corn, and Salt. The prices must be given without modification, or any proposed modification whatever.

Bids for two classes of cattle for the Sioux agencies in Dakota are invited, as follows:

First—Averaging 850 pounds for the first six months, and 1,000 pounds for the remaining six months.

Second—Averaging 1,000 pounds for the whole year.

For the Upper Arkansas, Kiowa, and Wichita agencies good merchantable cattle will be required.

The delivery of the cattle must commence at each of the points named, within thirty days after notice of the award is given, and thereafter be continued not oftener than semi-monthly upon the written orders of the Department, at such times and in such quantities as may be required for the service.

When practicable, the cattle for use during the months of January, February, and March will be received in December for freezing.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the Beef Cattle in the vicinity of the Agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, Beef Cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

The Flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good sound wheat, and to be delivered in good strong double sacks, each sack to be branded "Indian Department Flour."

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

The Coffee to be delivered in double sacks.

The Sugar to be delivered in barrels full head-lined.

The Lard to be good and sweet, and in tin cans containing from five to ten pounds each.

The Pork to be in barrels, with one iron hoop at each end.

The Corn to be in strong "gunnies," resewed.

Bids will also be received for Baking Powder in quarter and half pound packages, which may be substituted in whole or in part for the soda.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

Parties bidding for Flour are required to furnish samples, each to be in quantity not less than one pound.

Parties to whom contracts for the supply of Flour are awarded shall, within twenty days, furnish to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs samples, in quantity not less than twenty-five pounds, of the quality contracted for.

No bids will be considered for goods delivered at the agencies, except as specified in this advertisement.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay; or if that be not done, they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of the following articles at the agencies named, at such times and in such quantities as may be required:

BLACKFEET AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
225,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork.

CROW AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
350,000 pounds XX Flour.
40,000 pounds Mess Pork.

FORT PECK AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
1,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000 pounds XX Flour.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
100,000 pounds Mess Pork.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of American or Northern-wintered Texas Cattle, on the hoof.
50,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Mess Pork.

SANTEE AGENCY, (NEBRASKA.)
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
3,000 bushels Wheat.

PONCA AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
350,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000 pounds XX Flour.
11,000 pounds Mess Pork.

FORT HALL AGENCY, (IDAHO.)
200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
200,000 pounds XX Flour.

No bids will be considered from persons who have violated the terms, or failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract, or who may have defaulted in any bid heretofore made.

All the samples of each bidder must be designated by a conspicuous private mark attached to each sample, corresponding with marks on the proposals, the name of the bidder in no case to appear upon the samples. Failure to comply with this rule will subject the samples to rejection. Special care should be taken to adopt such a private mark as will insure distinction from other bidders.

It will very much facilitate the making of awards if bidders will mark the price on each sample presented, in addition to giving the price in the bid. No samples will be opened until after all the bids shall have been publicly read.

Each bid must give the name of all parties interested in, or parties to it, and no contract or part thereof, will be permitted to be sub-let or assigned to any other party without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Blanks for proposals, with bond attached, will be furnished on application to this office, or to the agents at the respective agencies at which supplies are to be delivered.

Every bid amounting to the sum of $5,000, or over, must be accompanied with a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon some United States depository or solvent national bank, which check, or draft, shall not be less than five per centum on the amount of supplies proposed to be furnished, and in case any bidder, on being awarded a contract, shall fail to execute the same with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms on which his bid was made and accepted, such bidder shall forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the Treasury, but if such contract shall be duly executed as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited shall be returned to the bidder.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract should one be awarded him.

It is recommended to bidders residing out of New York to furnish a New-York reference with their bids, and also their address while in that City.

At the execution of the contract, a bond will be required to its full amount for the faithful performance thereof, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District Attorney.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable. EDW. P. SMITH, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the several wards, as hereinafter named, at the Hall of the Board of Education, for the Repairs, Painting, and Alterations of Buildings, Furniture, and Heating Apparatus, required to be done or furnished during the months of July and August, 1874, in their respective wards, as follows:

By the Trustees of the First Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, June 22. JOHN McINTIRE, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, June 22. M. FRIEDMAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 22. WM. L. HARDING, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Sixth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 22. TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Seventh Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, June 23. DAVID HAYS, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Eighth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, June 23. PHILIP KETTERER, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, June 23. CHARLES S. WRIGHT, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, until 4 o'clock, P. M., on TUESDAY, June 23. J. B. TAYLOR, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24. GEORGE B. RHOADS, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, until 9:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24. DAVID H. KNAPP, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24. FREDERICK GERMAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24. FRANKLIN SMITH, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, June 25. EDWARD SCHELL, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on THURSDAY, June 25. MATTHEW BIRD, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, June 25. HENRY MERZ, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, June 25. JOHN F. TROW, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, June 27. RICHARD KELLY, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on FRIDAY, June 26. HENRY D. RANNEY, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, until 4 P. M., on FRIDAY, June 26. JOHN STEPHENSON, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, June 26. JOEL W. MASON, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 29. NATHAN S. KING, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 29. MORRIS WILKINS, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of a party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 8, 1874.

UNITED STATES ARMY BUILDING, OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, NEW-YORK CITY, June 15, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., July 16, 1874, for supplying for the use of the United States Army 50,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco. This amount, at the option of the Commissary General, within six months subsequent to date of award of contract, to be increased as much as 50,000 pounds.

Proposals will state what kind of leaf tobacco is to be used, and when such leaf was raised and cured; whether or not binders are to be used; what kind of casing is to be used; whether the tobacco is to be machine or hand made; when and where the tobacco is to be manufactured.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS of the tobacco contracted for must be made and delivered within thirty days of notification of award of contract. The remainder must be made and delivered within four months thereafter, provided the Subsistence Department may require not exceeding 20,000 pounds to be delivered per month, until the entire amount has been delivered and accepted. Any tobacco required under the second clause of the first paragraph of this advertisement must be made and delivered, in addition to the above, at a rate not to exceed 10,000 pounds per month, until all the tobacco has been received and accepted.

The tobacco must be made in plugs weighing eight (8) ounces each, and be in every respect equal to the standard which has been adopted by the Subsistence Department.

The tobacco must be packed in caddies of twenty-one pounds net each, and the caddies packed in cases, each case containing eight (8) caddies. The cases to be lead-lined and securely strapped for shipment.

Samples (one case packed as above) of the tobacco proposed to be furnished, must accompany proposals, and be referred to therein. Reference will also be made in the proposals to the caddies and case to be furnished, as to kind and condition of material, &c.

An officer of the Subsistence Department and an expert will inspect the samples, the leaf to be used, and the tobacco in process of manufacture, and when ready for delivery.

The tobacco will be accepted, which, in all respects, is deemed to be best for the use of the army, the department reserving the right to reject any and all bids, which, in their judgment, it is not for the interest of the Government to accept.

Two sureties, who will agree to guarantee the execution of the contract according to its true intent and meaning, and who will enter into a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars to that effect, if required, will sign the bids as well as the proposer.

M. R. MORGAN, Brevet Brigadier General and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING RATIONS FOR light-vessels, supply-vessels, and tenders in the Third Light-house District.

LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 26th day of June, 1874, for furnishing and delivering rations for the tenders, light-vessels, and supply-vessels, in the Third Light-house District, for one year, from the 1st day of July, 1874, to the 30th June, 1875, inclusive. The rations to be of good and approved quality; to be delivered alongside of the light-house tender, or other vessel provided for the purpose, at either New-London or New-York, as may be ordered, in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes, and cases, and in good order, for the number of persons which will be specified by the Inspector for each vessel, once a quarter, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications and tables marked A and B attached thereto, which will form a part of the contract, copies of which may be had by applying at this office.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Rations for Light-vessels, &c.," and then placed in another envelope, and left or directed to this office, prepaid, if sent by mail.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Light-house Board.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD, Commodore U. S. N., and Light-house Inspector.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1874.

To contractors for iron work, carpenter work, tin and galvanized iron work, glazing, draining, and water supply pipes and fittings.

The Centennial Board of Finance are prepared to receive bids, either separately or combined, for the work and materials required in the erection of the main Exhibition Building in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Plans may be seen, and copies of specifications and bills of quantities procured at this office, No. 904 Walnut st., Philadelphia, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst.

Bids must be delivered not later than 4 o'clock on the 25th inst., and be accompanied with a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with two or more responsible sureties, conditioned to enter into a contract if said bid is accepted.

JOHN WELSH, President.

FRED. FRALEY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Saturday, the 27th inst., at noon, for furnishing, on the Harbor Dock, on Staten Island, the following materials: Fifty-six thousand feet of yellow pine timber, twenty-five thousand feet of yellow pine flooring, twenty-four thousand feet of merchantable white pine flooring, thirty thousand feet of best quality Michigan lumber, ten thousand feet run of two by three spruce, five hundred hemlock joist, fifteen hundred narrow ceiling, all to be of the best quality of their several kinds.

Specifications and schedule may be seen at the Governor's office on Staten Island, from 8 to 11 A. M., and for further particulars apply by letter to Richard P. Smyth, builder, Port Richmond, Staten Island. Bids must be inclosed in separate envelopes, marked "Bids for Lumber," and addressed to Thomas Greenleaf, Controller, No. 74 Wall st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALED proposals in duplicate will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon of FRIDAY, the 26th of June, 1874, for performing all the labor in the new public store, corner of West and Hubert sts., in the City of New-York, for a further term, from and after the 15th day of July next, upon the conditions set forth in a statement filed in the office of the Collector of the Port of New-York, where full information in regard thereto may be obtained.

The proposals will be addressed to "the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for performing the labor in the public store at New-York." B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

CONDENSED MILK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction until 2 o'clock P. M., June 26, 1874, for supplying the Department with condensed milk for one year, commencing Aug. 1, 1874.

For full particulars see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MAPS AND BLANK BOOKS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 3 o'clock P. M. July 2, 1874, for furnishing 2,000 Maps of each Congressional District, and also for Registry Books and Pamphlets, &c. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FURNITURE.

Storage and Auction House,

No. 12 Washington Place.

Apply to J. T. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, or on the premises.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A NUMBER OF BLACK-walnut, reversible back, Sunday-school, or lecture-room seats for sale at a sacrifice, 5 feet 4 inches long; are thoroughly well seasoned, and very handsome in color, and in excellent condition; may be seen in Chapel of Christ Church, corner Harrison and Clinton sts., Brooklyn. For particulars apply to HENRY DALLEY, JR., No. 115 Liberty st., New-York.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

AUCTION SALES.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer—General Sales-room No. 37 Nassau St., Real Estate Department No. 21 Park Row.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, removed from a country mansion, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 10:30 o'clock, by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 25,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 28 Exchange place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADway, will sell at auction MONDAY and TUESDAY, at 4 P. M., Scarce and Curious Books; a lot of New Publications; a few Law Books, Medical Works, Americana; Books illustrated by Cruikshank, Anderson, and others; Pamphlets, &c.

EDWD. M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (MONday) June 22, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons; cargo Bama. Can be seen on Pier No. 15, East River.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—No. 3,746.—In the matter of JOHN GRIFFITH and GEORGE W. WUNDRAM, composing the copartnership of Griffith & Wundram, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—The undersigned, pursuant to the order of the court and the directions of the Register, hereby gives notice of the sale, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 23d day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the boiler shop lately carried on by Griffith & Wundram, above named, on the south-easterly corner of West Twenty-seventh street and Eleventh avenue, in the City of New-York, of the following described property of the estate in bankruptcy of the bankrupts: One pyrometer, a lot of tubes and castings, and other stock in trade. English and French patents for steam boilers, a lot of book accounts and notes due to the bankrupts, and two leases of the premises above mentioned. A particular catalogue of the articles and property to be sold may be had of the undersigned on the premises or at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway. WM. F. ABENDROTH, Assignee, &c.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON GUSTHAL and ITHAMAR A. CARPENTER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, assignee in the above matter, that he will sell at public auction, at No. 44 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of July, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., the property of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of one engine, boiler, molding-machines, tools, truck and harness, drawings, pictures, moldings, frames, safe, office and gas fixtures, &c. BERNARD ADLER, Assignee, &c.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP OBERDORFER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Pursuant to an order of the court in the above-entitled matter, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at No. 29 Burling slip, on TUESDAY, June 30, 1874, at 12 M., the property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of dress stands, sewing-machines, dress goods, safe, counters, &c., &c.—Dated New-York City, June 19, 1874. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860, AS THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.)

BOND ST., CORNER BOWERY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 20, 1874, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto.

Interest not called for will be added as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. HARRISON HALL, President, JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary. C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars,

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits now will draw interest from July 1.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Louise Livingston Hunt, one of the executors of said estate, at her residence at Barrytown, in the town of Red Hook, on or before the 2d day of September next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executors out of said estate.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1874.

LOUISE LIVINGSTON HUNT, MATURIN LIVINGSTON DELAFIELD, CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, ARTHUR LEARY, CARLETON HUNT, Executors.

mh2-1aw6mM PETER DORLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873.

JAMES BLACK, Administrator.

SCUDDER & CARTER, No. 66 Wall street.

d22-1aw6mM

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of the Surrogate of the County of Fulton, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. KENNEDY, late of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 11 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July, 1874.—Dated this 26th day of December, 1873. HARVEY KENNEDY, Executor.

d29-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. WAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 247 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874. JOHN SMITH RICE, Executor.

mh2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA G. W. PELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1874. WILLIAM WOOD, Executor.

je15-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. TERRETT, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

ja19-1aw6mM FRANKLIN BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARIA MERRIAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anna Maria Merriam, deceased.

mh2-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC C. DAYTON, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anthony Jones, deceased. mh2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA E. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of James N. Wells, No. 191 Ninth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1874.

mh23-1aw6mM* WM. T. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. SUAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 18 South William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of April, 1874. HENRY F. SUAU, Executor.

ap13-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASSIUS DARLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Tremain & Tyler, his attorneys, at No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1874.

ap6-1aw6mM FRANCIS LELAND, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WHITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Room No. 23, No. 10 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of December, 1873.

JOHN O'NEILL, Administrator de bonis non.

d22-1aw6mM*

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OTHELLO—Signor Tommaso Salvini, Signora Isolina Piamonti.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—PERIL—Miss Maude Granger, Mr. McKee Rankin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE TWO SISTERS—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—EAST LYNNE—Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Charles Leclercq.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—A WOMAN OF THE WORLD—VARIETY—The Carrolls, Miss Weston, Mr. F. Jones.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, Advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 544½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

One of the incidents in the Senate's Sunday morning session was the passage of the House bill repealing the law under which the swindling SANBORN contracts were made. This, we suppose, may be considered the Senate's rejoinder to Mr. BUTLER'S "great" speech in the House on Friday evening. If Congress would always treat Mr. BUTLER'S arguments by the rule of contraries, it would seldom go wrong.

We publish to-day a letter from Congressman CAIN, of South Carolina. We are sorry to find that the "corruption of the times in which we live" has disturbed Mr. CAIN'S peace of mind, and it is rather strange that he should feel it so much all at once, since the corruption in Mr. CAIN'S own State has never spoiled his digestion or kept him awake at night. So far as Mr. CAIN himself is concerned, he tries to make out that Solicitor BUTTZ is the cause of all his troubles, and he even positively asserts that BUTTZ "*nolle prossed* a case," which we should think was a sign of very great depravity. But there are other charges against BUTTZ, some of which he might do well to answer. It is necessary to say that our correspondent in South Carolina only accepted evidence from BUTTZ when it was confirmed by careful inquiries in other quarters. Mr. CAIN concludes by saying that the people of South Carolina will "show the country that there are honest men in the Republican Party, and that in the coming elections those who are now fattening off the State and innocent population, will meet condign punishment." That is more to the purpose than all Mr. CAIN'S counter-accusations against BUTTZ, and we hope the promise will be kept.

The Pope seems to have been much cheered by the visit of the "American pilgrims." He admonished them, however, to go home and reclaim the heathen. "A great part of the continent," meaning the United States, "remains occupied by false religions, and you must pray God to bring all back to the true faith." Popery was not the original religion of this country, as PIUS IX. seems to think; but in time the people may be properly converted, especially if the Cardinal demanded by the New-York *Herald* is sent out soon, and if the *Herald* itself will continue its present ardent labors for the "true faith."

That scarlet fever, measles, and other contagious or infectious diseases prevailed greatly in the City during the past Winter, the mortality returns afford melancholy proof. Dirty streets and bad drainage had much to do with these visitations; but diseases are also largely spread by the recklessness of persons who come from houses in which sick persons are lying, or by the practice of sending patients, still capable of communicating contagion, into public vehicles. Our street cars are great disseminators of disease. If it is any comfort to know that the same evil exists elsewhere, that comfort may, perhaps, be gleaned from the following curious advertisement, which recently appeared in the London *Times*:

"Should this come the eye of the lady who got into the 12:30 train at New-cross Station on Friday, May 15, with two boys, one of whom was evidently just recovering from an illness, she may be pleased to learn that the of the four young ladies who were in the carriage are very ill with the measles, and the health of the fourth is far from what her relations could desire."

We find the following in a Democratic paper of this City:

"TWEED'S TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.—Among lawyers who have given the subject consideration, it is conceded that, at the expiration of one year from the date of his incarceration, WILLIAM M. TWEED will have served the full term of imprisonment within the power of a court of justice to inflict on him for the offense set forth in the indictment upon which he was convicted. When that period of twelve months shall have elapsed, Mr. TWEED will be brought into court on habeas corpus, and it will be claimed in his behalf that he has fully paid the utmost penalty that the statute permits to be imposed in such cases of misdemeanor as that for which he was arraigned. From the trial of that issue it is confidently expected that he will go forth free."

We should not be at all surprised to see this prediction verified.

The announcements of deaths are now brought to so high a degree of perfection in many of the newspapers, and the elegiac verses appended are so touching, that it almost seems time to try the effect of a little decoration for the announcement of marriages. There is no reason why the poets of Philadelphia should always tune the lyre to doleful strains. A step in the right direction has been made by the Atlanta *Herald*, which recently advertised a marriage, and added, for the information of its readers, that the bride is "one of the most gifted of Georgia's daughters." We are also told that "she speaks four different languages"—which her husband will probably find will supply her with a sufficiently copious vocabulary—and that "her accomplishments, added to her beauty, which is equally dazzling, made her one of the belles of the State." The advertisement concludes with the hope, in which we are sure our readers will join, that the newly-married pair "will have a pleasant trip and the usual modicum of joy and married bliss." All this is a great improvement on the old-fashioned bald style of announcing marriages, and we commend it to the notice of young or old persons who are about to add to the numerous pleasures of life the usual modicum of joy and married bliss.

The strike of the ironstone miners in the great Cleveland district, in England, has ended by the workmen accepting the reduction of one-eighth in their wages proposed by their masters. This reduction was inevitable. The rapid and great decline in the price of iron, all over the world during the past year, made some reduction in the cost of production necessary, and the masters selected the miner's wages as the point at which the reduction was most feasible. As they had fully made up their minds to stop work if they did not secure this reduction, the workmen had no choice. This is one of the steps toward a general adjustment of business affairs to meet the great changes that have taken place within a twelvemonth, not only in our own country, but in all commercial and industrial countries.

Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Grand Sachem of Tammany, has issued an address to the faithful which will, doubtless, arouse the country to a true sense of the dangers before it. Says Mr. SCHELL: "The foundations of the greatness and of the glory of the American Union are imperiled to-day by the usurpation of an Administration more personal in its temper, and by the encroachments of a party more audacious in its contempt of limits and of law, than have ever before been known in our history." Mr. SCHELL goes on to speak of the President as an "insolent Executive," and tells us that "our national honor and the safety of our citizens abroad [are] left to depend on the forbearance of foreign States." We seem to be in a very bad way indeed, take it altogether, and it is to be hoped that the friends of TWEED and CONNOLLY will rally to the rescue, or there is really no saying what will become of us.

SOLE FACTS FOR OWLS.

Probably no Congress ever had more important or more urgent duties to perform than those which were presented to the Forty-third Congress at the opening of the current session. Of these, obviously the most pressing was the duty of wise legislation with reference to the disordered finances of the country. We ventured to urge this upon Congress. We had for a long while pointed out from time to time the evils which would sooner or later come upon the country from the failure to pay the demand notes of the Government. We had repeatedly called attention especially to the fact that the employment of these notes as "money" had banished real money from the greater portion of our country, had cut us off from the resources of other commercial nations, had built up an arbitrary and artificial system of commercial finance, and must, in case of any sudden revulsion, multiply terribly the dangers and disasters from which, under the conditions of modern commercial life, no great nation like our own is ever wholly safe. We had also urged, often and earnestly that the political difficulties resulting from indifference and neglect in this imperative duty, were always imminent, and might at any moment become very hard to deal with. And we held that there was no safe course for the Republican Party, responsible, as it is, for the welfare of the nation, so far as that depends on the action or inaction of the General Government, but one which led toward the payment of the Government notes.

When we presented this view to Congress, at the opening of the session, we were gravely remonstrated with by some of the self-styled "leaders" who seem to think that the way to lead a great party is to cry "halt" to every energetic movement, and to trust to luck to win the success which is only awarded to courage and sagacity. We were warned against taking "extreme" ground. We were solemnly assured that our suggestions were Quixotic, that we must not go too fast, that we had better leave to "practical" statesmen the solution of the financial problem, and that "the country" would not tolerate any immediate movement in the direction we had indicated. For ourselves, we believed this estimate of the public sentiment of the country absolutely erroneous. There was almost nothing to sustain it in the evidence that was accessible. If our suggestions had been in the direction of arbitrary contraction, they might well have been thus criticised; but as they constantly and carefully included such a modification of the banking system as would render available all the resources and all the *sound* credit of the community, the criticism was absurd. Our comments on the situation were based on a careful study of the actual sentiment and opinion, as well as the real needs, of our people. So far from being "theoretical," as it was objected to them that they were, they were directly the reverse. We felt perfectly confident, and frequently declared ourselves so, that, whenever any occasion was offered, the proof would be forthcoming that the country would sustain our views.

It is in no boastful spirit that we now call attention to the fact that this proof has been amply given. After a half year spent in trying to avoid offending the public sentiment of the country, what do we find? That the only declaration of views from any portion of the Government that has called out general approval, is the declaration by the Executive of precisely those views which we urged on Congress from the beginning. From the very heart of the section whose alleged demand for inflation was held up to us as a bug-bear to frighten us from our recommendations—from the very home of the inflation leaders, whom, we were assured, we were driving into revolt—comes a flat refusal to approve inflation, and a renewal of allegiance to the Republican pledge for the speediest possible resumption of specie payments. And this expression of opinion is forced from a convention largely under the influence of the inflation leaders, who did everything in their power to prevent or pervert the declaration of popular sentiment. It is an expression which falls short of, rather than exaggerates, the real feeling of the mass of voters. Against the intriguing of the inflation leaders, engaged in a life and death struggle to secure an "indorsement," there was nothing but the force of public sentiment. A large portion of the delegates to the Illinois Republican Convention would, beyond doubt, have given inflation a hearty approval, if they had dared. That they did not dare do so; that, on the contrary, they framed their resolutions in a directly opposite sense, shows how sincere, how powerful, and how outspoken must be the public feeling in favor of a sound financial policy.

The testimony to the practical nature of the suggestions we have urged on the representatives of the Republican Party at Washington is conclusive, because it is cumulative. No one doubted the feeling of the East. Though those who ought to have known better the feeling of their own State seemed unaware of it. The State of New-York, and the great body of commercial men for whom New-York can speak, have been all along unqualifiedly right on this momentous issue. This was shown by the almost unanimous request made for the President's financial veto by our State Legislature. A more significant political event could hardly have occurred, yet it seemed a revelation to some politicians, who, had they seen beyond their own noses, might have anticipated it from the first. The voice of New-York spoke the sentiment of the commercial class of the whole country. The voice of Illinois adds an expression of that of the agricultural class. The two together show that had Congress entered boldly on the course we pointed out at the opening of the session, not only would it have rendered an incalculable service to the country, but the service would have been recognized.

We repeat that we have no desire to claim special credit for having early perceived a fact which is now patent to everybody. The same sources of information, or even better ones, were open to the politicians at Washington, if they had chosen to go to them. All we desire to do now is to enforce the protest we have so often had occasion to make against the cowardly and imbecile tendency of our average politicians to distrust the American people. There is no excuse for it. It is always a stupid error, and often a dangerous one. This petty and selfish feeling is responsible for the waste of more than a year of precious time in the adjustment of our finances. It leaves us to drift until the next session, or longer, surrounded by innumerable dangers and difficulties that might have been avoided. We can only hope that the lesson of this year will not be wholly lost, and that when Congress again assembles, its members will have seen enough of their constituents to know that, so far as political expediency goes, it is safer to assume that the people are sensible and honest.

A "WAR OF RACES."

From time to time, when a fresh twinge has been added to the pains of the suffering people of Louisiana, some incautious editor or public speaker informs the universe that a war of races is about to begin, and that its vindictiveness and ferocity will be appalling. We are warned that we may at any time be called to witness the spectacle of a maddened white people tearing in pieces the blacks, who have of late had so much power in their hands, and who have been taught to use it in arbitrary fashion. Gloomy hints and mysterious threatenings as to the troubles of the future are thrust upon our attention. But the negro, for his part, remains silent, and we get but little intimation of the part he would play were the white natives of the State over which he rules, in conjunction with the carpet-bagging coterie, to attempt by violent means a general ousting of all the black political incumbents in the country parishes.

There have been times in the history of Louisiana since reconstruction began, when a war of races really seemed imminent; the occurrences in Grant Parish undoubtedly alarmed those serious and sober residents of the State who had believed that the difficulties between blacks and whites would be amicably arranged. The general massacre which occurred there established a dangerous and wicked precedent, which, it was feared, might give encouragement to the unthinking and violent on both sides to proceed to extremes. But the fact that that precedent has not been made the excuse for further lawlessness certainly shows that great forbearance has been exercised by the white citizens, and also, to our thinking, confirms the impression of candid observers that the two races are by no means thoroughly estranged. The condition of Louisiana has not improved since the Grant Parish outbreak; there are greater incentives to uprising and mob-law than then existed; yet we hear but few accounts of disorder and breach of the peace. The recent conviction of those white men who were concerned in the killing of the negroes in Grant Parish has awakened the expression of much hostile opinion by the ultra Conservatives; yet it is evident that the mass of the citizens, while they groan in spirit under the usurpation and tyranny of which the negroes have been made the perpetrators, deprecate any approach to anarchy, and believe that they can get out of their troubles by a safer road.

One important fact is, of course, readily recognized by the white natives of Louisiana, as well as by those in all sections of the South, viz.: That the negro has obtained the vote, and that he will keep it. All save a few thoughtless hot-heads, whose passionate aberrations are by no means to be adopted as an expression of the real sentiment of the community in which they live, are therefore convinced that violent measures would be of only temporary avail, and that the only chance of a real reform and a fair and new start in politics lies in the conversion of the negroes to something like a sense of fairness, honesty, and liberality. That this conversion could be accomplished so long as Federal intervention was kept up, was at one time thought impossible; but there is some hope that it may, after all be reached. Even now, many of the colored citizens recognize that the mire into which a policy of fraud and plunder will sooner or later sink the State will involve their own as well as the white people, and they are beginning to listen to the dictates of reason and prudence. The misfortunes of inundation and failures of crops which have visited both races in common, have done much to show them their dependence upon each other, and the need for an active and thorough co-operation. The free and impartial criticisms of Northern Republicans who have visited the State, and who have not hesitated to reprove the blacks for allowing themselves to be made the tools of corrupt and designing politicians, have set the intelligent negroes thinking. Many who have been active in the camp of the plunderers now see that public opinion is against them, and that it is time for them to turn from the error into which they at first unwittingly fell. It does not need the factitious aid of legislation like the proposed Civil Rights bill to rally them to the honest Republicans who are striving throughout the country to purify the party, and to rid the South of the ills which are strangling it. The soberer and more decent of the whites and blacks alike see the necessity of a policy in general politics, and in the management of the labor question, which shall enable them to extricate themselves from their desperate material condition. We cannot refrain from believing that both would be found willing, could their real sentiments be obtained, to make considerable sacrifices for the sake of mutual aid. It will take something more than the artificial animosities engendered by a few fierce election struggles to precipitate such a condition of affairs as some shrieking New-Orleans editors seem to ardently desire.

It must be admitted that a descent into general anarchy in Louisiana, for a short time even, would do much to confirm the opinion held by many that the according of suffrage to the freedman was a great error. If, by any unforeseen contingency the now mythical "war of races" should become reality in Louisiana, its brief continuance (for it could only be spasmodic) would give a final blow to the moribund prosperity of the State. That prosperity has not shown any indication of dying easily, and can be revived, strengthened, and made definite once more, if honest Republicans will continue to sharply criticise the negroes when they do wrong, will faithfully try to wean them from the adventurers who mislead them, and will teach them the importance of generosity. Those citizens of Louisiana who have not totally lost courage will also do well to severely reprehend the howlers about a "war of races," and to substitute calm and dispassionate effort for incendiary appeal to passion. They will be all the more willing to do this if they are convinced that the sympathies of a large body of Northern Republicans are with them—Republicans, too, who, while they are resolved to keep within the party, mean to purge it of all that is bad and dishonest.

THE CHARGE OF THE POOR.

The annual Convention of the County Superintendents of the Poor took place a few days since at Rochester. The proceedings of this body are of interest, as showing what progress is made in that important administration—the charge of the indigent classes through our rural districts. It should be remembered by our readers that this great interest is now passing through a silent but effectual reform—a change from the old English system which has existed in the mother country since the time of HENRY VIII., and which has been transplanted here. The charge of certain classes of the poor is being gradually taken from the local authorities of the counties and transferred to the State. It is the experience of both countries that the small local charities under county officials receive little attention from the residents and citizens, and, owing to want of means and classification, are liable to great abuses.

The State Board of Charities, under the recent guidance of Prof. DWIGHT, directed its efforts especially toward securing Acts of the Legislature which should gradually remove the insane poor of the county almshouses to State asylums, the blind, and idiot, and defective to their appropriate institutions, and especially pauper children to orphan asylums, or, better still, to individual homes. Work-houses, also, were to be established for able-bodied paupers. In fine, those sad abodes of human misery, the small county almshouses, were to be mainly broken up, and the inmates to be placed where they could be better classified and cared for. To aid this enlightened policy, a volunteer association was formed in this City by ladies who had been very active in sanitary work during the war. Their object was to organize the ladies in each county, and to induce them to visit the local almshouses and public institutions, and to aid the State Board in transferring the paupers or the children to their appropriate institutions.

In this convention of Superintendents, the Secretary of the State Board reported as to the result of a portion of his efforts, and Dr. HARRIS, a delegate from the ladies' association, together with Mr. LETCHWORTH, of Buffalo, of the State Board, read reports on other branches of labor among the pauper and unfortunate classes. The first action of the convention was a unanimous and warm approval of the management and usefulness of the State Board of Charities. This was called forth by the effort made last Winter in the Legislature to abolish the board. The public will receive this vote of the convention with approval. The State Board has an exceedingly important field of action. It can accomplish reforms of great value to this community; it ought to be preserved and sustained. Still it cannot be denied that there is a certain feeling of dissatisfaction in the public mind as to the energy it has shown in the needful reforms of our poor administration. We attribute whatever defects may have been manifested in this matter, not to the Secretary, who has shown himself sincerely desirous of carrying out wise reforms, but to the organization of the board, its want of an energetic President and of sufficient funds. It is understood that the best members from this quarter of the State resigned last Winter through dissatisfaction with these and other defects of the board. Their places have not yet been filled by the Governor, and we trust that the board may yet reform itself, and these members be induced to remain.

The report of Dr. HOYT on the work done for the "State paupers" last Winter, showed that five almshouses had been designated as "work-houses" for State paupers, one at Albany, one at Delhi, one in Suffolk County, and one in St. Lawrence. The whole number committed to these places was only 451, and of these 317 had been removed to other States. Only 45 are remaining in these houses. The experiment of making State paupers work, therefore, does not seem very successful. The principal good result has been the compelling, under the new law of settlement, the wandering paupers or poor persons who drifted into the State last Winter for the purpose of sharing in our "feast of charity," to return, to the number of over three hundred, to their own States. It is unfortunate for this City that the new law was not applied to the host of strange paupers who thronged here during the past season. We believe that thorough investigation would show now large numbers of persons in our public institutions who belong elsewhere. The act is a very proper and useful one, for all experienced in poor-law matters know that it is one of the favorite devices of county officials to get rid of their poor—even of their idiots and lunatics—by forwarding them to another State.

Moreover, poor people moving from their native villages to other communities often fall into the almshouses, and would become confirmed paupers if they were not removed and sent back to their own districts. It is satisfactory to note that Dr. HOYT has been economical with the money appropriated for this purpose by the Legislature, and has only spent $8,000 out of the $25,000 appropriation. It would have been valuable information if the Secretary of the State Board had stated to this convention how many pauper children had been withdrawn from the almshouses during the year. The universal enlightened public sentiment of the State demands that pauper children should not be retained in the poor-houses.

Mr. LETCHWORTH, in his interesting paper, advocated the removal of all such children to Christian or kindly homes, and the placing of them especially in farmers' families. It cannot be repeated too often that no pauper child of sound mind and body ought to be retained a month in any almshouse in the United States. The poor-house only educates paupers.

This reform, so long urged in these columns, is gradually extending through the State. The last stronghold against it seems our own Randall's Island Almshouse for Children, where hundreds of poor children are being trained up at vast expense as paupers, when for a trifling sum they might be placed in excellent homes to support themselves.

A PLAGUE OF GRASSHOPPERS.

It would be very difficult to convince the people of Iowa that the grasshopper is not a special creation of the Evil One. During several weeks past this voracious insect has been eating the wheat, oats, and corn by wholesale. In some counties, scarcely a field has escaped its ravages. The patches in which the eggs have been most numerously deposited have been cleared of every vestige of vegetation, and the young grasshoppers, as they pass through their several moultings and increase in size, hop about in pursuit of food in far too lively a manner. They come from the eggs without wings, and continue to grow and devour until fully matured. After a few weeks of song and reproduction, the body begins to shrivel, the legs wither, the appetite ceases, and death speedily follows. The largest yet found are not more than two-thirds grown, so that it will take some time before any of them are ready to move elsewhere. A resident of Humboldt County, writing to a Chicago paper, says: "This section is stocked with grasshoppers. They are not big enough to fly, and, thus far have only committed depredations in the places where their eggs were laid. In ten or a dozen counties west of Humboldt, and up the West Branch of the Des Moines River, the country is full of them. They have already eaten the growing crops on the ground and left the fields barren as a board." In Sac County they have made such havoc that a correspondent thinks the land in cultivation "will be nothing but a barren waste." From present appearances he firmly believes that there will not be fifty bushels of wheat, oats, and corn raised this year.

In fact, the outlook is so unpromising that many of the settlers have decided to leave the State until they can recover sufficiently to enable them to resume possession of their homesteads, and begin the battle of life over again. In order that they may not forfeit their rights by absence, a bill was recently passed by Congress giving them the privilege to remain away for a year. These settlers have suffered a great deal in their efforts to establish prosperous colonies. Last Winter, thousands of them were often without the means of supporting life. Through a lack of experience their first crops failed, and owing to the fact that the counties in which they settled most largely had previously had few inhabitants, they were compelled to pull along as best they could, without advice or encouragement from any quarter. Gov. CARPENTER, in a message to the Legislature on this subject, said:

"During the last two years there has been a constant stream of immigration pouring into the counties in the north-western portion of the State. So rapid has been the influx that in counties where, three years ago, there was scarcely a human habitation, there are to-day from 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants. When it is considered that a large proportion of these settlers went into this country with very limited means, in order to take advantage of the Homestead law, and that under the most favorable circumstances they must have undergone severe deprivations and hardships, it is scarcely a matter of surprise that, when there is added to these facts an unusual shortness of crops, there should be great want and distress. There was a general belief, when these people settled in these sparsely-timbered counties, that the McGregor and Sioux City Railway would be completed in the year 1873, or at the farthest in 1873. This has been delayed, from causes beyond the control of the settlers, rendering it much more difficult and expensive to procure fuel than they had reason to expect. This, combined with the other causes of destitution mentioned above, has made the case of these people one of extreme hardship. In a country overflowing with agricultural products, it would be a shame to allow any of our citizens, who, from local or temporary causes, have been brought to want, to suffer for the necessaries of life."

It was the belief that the country was, as the Governor said, "overflowing with agricultural products," that enabled most of them to pass through a period of cold and hunger without dying of despair. They looked forward hopefully to the Spring, when they would have an opportunity to cultivate the land, and to a harvest which would prove abundant enough to compensate for all their trials and hardships. And now, to find that their crops are being devoured by grasshoppers, while they look on powerless to prevent it, is a very hard trial. A correspondent who has witnessed the work of the grasshoppers in several counties is bitter in his denunciation of those land-owners who try to prevent the true state of the facts from being made public, lest it may have the effect of preventing immigration. Recently, he says, he heard the largest land-owner in Sac County offer to sell four hundred acres of wheat for what the seed had cost him. Two hours subsequently an immigrant called upon the same man to buy some land. While walking about the farm, the immigrant noticed a strip of bare earth across a wheat field, and having inquired about it, was coolly informed that it had been kept in such condition so that the herders could better protect the wheat from the cattle. "These," adds the correspondent, "are the men who induce newspaper editors to say, no grasshoppers in this county." Under existing circumstances emigration toward the grasshopper country is not likely to be very brisk.

THE SALE OF PISTOLS.

Commenting, in our issue of Saturday, on the murder of SULLIVAN by GILL, we briefly suggested, as we have frequently done before, the propriety of including pistols in the law against carrying concealed weapons. It is certainly an anomaly that the weapon with which more than half the homicides and deadly assaults in this City are perpetrated should be exempted from the operations of a provision expressly intended to lessen the chances by limiting the facilities of murder. It is of no use to say that men shall not carry knives or slung-shots, if you permit them to carry indiscriminately and freely a weapon more deadly, and, at the same time, more popular, than either knife or slung-shot. Yet it would be useless to deny the existence of a general feeling in the community that a law against carrying pistols would be a virtual disarmament of the law-abiding citizen, who would obey the statute, for the benefit of the lawless, who would persistently disregard it. That opinion was even expressed by a Magistrate on the bench, and is, no doubt, largely shared by the better portion of the community. Theoretically, the citizen has no occasion for weapons of self-defense. Practically we all know he has, and must have at times, in any city however well governed and well policed.

The objection that such a law as that suggested would be disregarded by the very persons whom it was chiefly designed to reach, is not, of course, logically speaking, a valid objection. The disorderly and dangerous classes defy all laws, and their opposition is not only to be expected, but constitutes one of the chief necessities for making laws at all. Nevertheless, the objection will have weight with many, and may tend to the continuance of a practice which all good men must deprecate, if they do not condemn. The way to meet this argument has already been indicated in these columns. If it is impracticable to forbid the carrying of pistols outright, their sale should at least be so restricted as to furnish a partial guarantee against their getting into improper hands. This very murder is a striking instance of the danger resulting from the present looseness of the traffic in firearms. GILL quarreled with SULLIVAN, when by all the testimony, he was more than half drunk. In that condition he went directly from the dram-shop to a neighboring gun-shop, bought a revolver, which the clerk who sold it loaded at his request, and with the weapon so procured, went directly back and shot his victim dead. It is only necessary to state the facts to show the preposterousness of permitting every irresponsible shop-keeper to sell loaded pistols to every drunken and murderous ruffian who applies for them. Our druggists are not allowed thus to vend poison to every applicant, and somewhat the same restrictions should certainly be applied to the sale of firearms, at least to the sale of pistols. Shot-guns and rifles are not yet here favorite implements of assassination, as in the South-west, and there is little danger that a man who buys them does so with a sinister intent. But pistols cannot safely be committed to every irresponsible hand, and in some way their sale should be regulated and subjected to Police supervision.

Nor need there be any apprehension that the just freedom of the citizen would thereby be infringed. The constitutional right to carry arms does not imply the right of every drunken loafer to bear about in his pocket the implements of murder. It is license, not liberty, that we seek to check, and we are sure that neither any reputable gunsmith, nor any reputable citizen, would object to such a restriction as that we propose. Men whom it was safe to trust with firearms could, without unnecessary trouble, prove that fact to the proper authorities, and obtain a suitable license. The other sort would then evade the regulation at their own peril. Our Police Magistrates would have no difficulty in deciding when a pistol was a "concealed weapon," in the full sense of the present statute, and when a legitimate weapon of defense.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

GOV. DIX AND THE TEMPERANCE PARTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to record my indignant protest against the criminally absurd action of a few men—undertaken in the name of temperance—toward Gov. Dix. Nothing could be better calculated to bring the entire temperance movement into disrepute. What a spectacle! Almost the only temperance man who fills a Governor's chair in these thirty-seven States to-day being bitterly assailed, heaven and earth being moved to drive him out of power—by whom? By the rum power? No, but by temperance men—men who cease not day and night to cry for temperance legislation, for temperance officials! Do the enemies of temperance see anywhere a more gratifying spectacle than this? If they pray at all, will they ask aught but abundant success to these efforts?

In many parts of the land we are straining every nerve to fill Governors' and Mayors' chairs with testotalers; yet these blind guides would empty the chair of the Empire State of the only testotaler Governor it has known for years, if ever, and substitute one who would surround himself with a staff of gin-suckers, and throw all his influence against temperance legislation. Shame! Shame!

Gov. Dix vetoed local option, and in my humble opinion acted wisely. The measure is a compromise, and as such dishonorable to those who are making a fight on principle. Majorities may determine questions of mere policy and expediency, but not matters of principle; and he who fights for principle cannot submit, nor offer to submit, to mere majorities. A true temperance man cannot agree to sanction a license law, whether a majority desire it or not. Moreover, the measure is obviously inoperative as at first framed, and on these two grounds has thousands of opponents in the foremost ranks of temperance thinkers and workers. That local option veto message echoed the sentiments of hosts of good temperance men, and it resulted in the enactment of an infinitely better law—the Civil Damages or "Ohio law," which inflicts more damage upon the liquor traffic, and which was not vetoed. If Gov. Dix must be sacrificed to the shibboleth of "local option," then in consistency must they whet their knives for thousands more who battle as earnestly as these dogmatists to put down the liquor traffic. I make this as no political plea. Gov. Dix's political opinions have seldom been mine; but because he is a life-long testotaler in practice and precept, because he favors all that really promotes temperance, because his ability, integrity, and patriotism are above suspicion of taint, and because his position as Governor makes him an invaluable ally in our work, I would keep him there till testotaler Governors are needed no more—or, at least, till the country is blessed with two or three more such, that the species may not become entirely extinct.

Let me add that those temperance men who would drive from power such a friend of temperance as Gov. Dix, with a moral certainty of substituting a tippling Governor, are men who never deeply realized the necessity of either procuring or enacting temperance laws; and further, that these views rather than theirs will be found to faithfully reflect the sentiments of temperance men as a class.

Yours,
E. H. ROPES,
County Deputy of Good Templars, Union County, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Wednesday, June 17, 1874.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL HISTORY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the Messrs. Appleton have demonstrated the success of their very useful work of reference—their American Annual Cyclopædia—would it not be worth considering whether a volume or two should not be added to their edition of Benton's Abridgement of the Debates of Congress, on the same plan and in the same style, with a view to forming a connection between the latter work and the Annual Cyclopædia, in which, from 1861 onward to the present time, a summary of the proceedings of our National Legislature has been regularly embodied, as a leading feature of the book? Benton's Abridgment of the Debates ends with 1856. The Congressional discussions of the five years intervening between that date and the first issue of the Annual Cyclopædia have not been made accessible in any popular form. To students of our national history, the debates of the period immediately preceding, and preparing the way for, the civil war of 1861-65, are of very great importance and interest. Please give the publishers a hint on this subject.

M. H.

THE POSTAL INVESTIGATION.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICES ON MR. STONE'S ACCUSATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The House Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, late last night, submitted a report on the charges made by Representative Stone that abuses and irregularities exist in the Post Office Department in relation to certain mail contracts, the payment to contractors, and contracts for temporary service. The committee, after a searching examination of the subject, say that the facts and proceedings relating to the lettings of the routes specified in the preamble to Mr. Stone's resolution, and the employment of the temporary service rendered necessary by the failure of bidders to enter into contracts and perform the service, furnished a fair illustration of some, at least, of the annoyances and difficulties to which the Post Office Department was constantly exposed under the system of "straw" bidding to which it was subjected. The present Postmaster General has, since he assumed the administration of the affairs of the Post Office Department, frequently called the attention of Congress to these irregularities and abuses, recommending from time to time such legislation as was suggested by the experience of the department for the purpose of preventing, if possible, their continuance and repetition, and so far as the committee have been able to discover, after a very full and careful investigation, they believe he has, with an energy and industry worthy of special commendation, faithfully striven to protect the Government from any serious losses, which would otherwise have been sustained, in consequence of these unlawful combinations and illegal practices; under the advertisement of 2,414 routes, at least 20,000 bids were received and examined, and as soon as it became manifest that the lowest bidders upon a number of them, including all of those embraced by Representative Stone in his charges, would fail to enter into the contract which was directed to be executed, prior to the 1st day of July, 1871, the Postmaster General at once proceeded to lay all the facts before the Attorney General, for the purpose of obtaining his opinion as to the true interpretation of the laws bearing upon the subject, and of being officially advised as to the proper course for the department to pursue, under the circumstances, for the protection of the interests of the United States and the rights of honest, bona fide bidders. Under the interpretation of the law as it then stood, but little, if anything, was left to the discretion of the Postmaster General. He had no authority to disregard the rule defined by the Attorney General, nor accept any other bid upon the list in place of the failing bidder, and his plain duty was to execute the law as he found it. That he and his assistants in the department made every effort within the scope of their authority to detect and prevent fraudulent bidding, and that they honestly endeavored to perform their whole duty faithfully and in the best interests of the Government the evidence taken in the investigation leaves no room to doubt; and, while the prices paid for temporary services, in some of the cases in which it became necessary to employ it, were higher than a portion of the lowest and probably irresponsible bids for the regular service of four years upon the same route, yet the testimony proved very conclusively that the temporary contract, the only one the Postmaster General was then authorized to make, was uniformly given to the lowest bidder for that kind of service, and that in no case was it awarded at a price in excess of what was believed to be a fair and reasonable compensation for such service. The committee say if the bill which recently passed the House should become a law it will have the desired effect of preventing straw bidding, and further that the uncontradicted evidence fully established the fact that no payments of money were made in any instances in advance of the service, nor until after the expiration of the quarter in which the work was done. Believing that while the combinations for straw bidding have frequently been entered into by outside parties, the alleged abuses and irregularities have not existed and do not exist in the Post Office Department, as charged in the preamble and resolution referred to by the committee, and being of opinion, after a very thorough examination of the whole question, that the charges against the officers of that department have not been sustained, the committee ask that the preamble and resolution be laid on the table, and that they be discharged from further consideration of the subject. This was agreed to.

FRANCE.

THE FETE-DIEU—RURAL HOLIDAYS—POLITICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, June 8, 1874.

Yesterday was the Fête-Dieu, and the special ceremonies were celebrated with great pomp by all the Catholic Churches of France. The fête bearing this name really falls upon the fourth Thursday this year, according to the calendar, but the religious rites pertaining to it are celebrated on the Sunday following. Sunday has come to be regarded as the real Fête-Dieu. The main feature of the festival consists in the procession. The priests go out after the mass, bearing banners and the sacred relics special to the church. Behind these come the acolytes and choristers, and then the congregation falls into line. The interior towns are all decorated with banners, and arches covered with flowers, and branches bound with tri-colored ribbons, and these decorations indicate the route to be followed by the procession. The congregation then marches about the town, the priests and choristers chanting the canticles of the day, and, after walking bare-headed for two hours in the scorching sun, the procession comes back to the church. On certain years the weather is so hot that one must be very firm in the faith not to falter before the prospect of such a walk. But what will not people do for the sake of their religion? This pretty ceremony is very much relished by young persons, and girls look forward to the day with great pleasure. It gives them an opportunity for dressing in white, and for putting on the broad blue ribbons of the Society of Marie, which young girls wear after their first communion. The boys have a white badge with gold fringe upon their arms. When traveling through France by rail on this day, one sees a number of processions in the towns and villages passed, and nothing could be more picturesque than those seen in Brittany and La Vendée. There all classes seem to take great delight in this festival, and I have seen old Breton peasant men and women walking bare-headed in the broiling sun, carrying large bouquets in their hands, and looking as happy as the children smiling about them. To walk in the procession of the Fête-Dieu is supposed to bring some special benediction, and to insure a certain amount of happiness throughout the rest of the year. In Paris only two churches organized processions—St. Augustine and the Madeleine. At the latter church the decorations were exceptionally rich. The band of the Republican Guard, which made the tour through the States, was present to play sacred music, and the knowledge of this fact naturally attracted a crowd. After high mass the procession set out, and the long file of young girls, dressed in white, with long white veils, and each carrying a bouquet, made what Pepys would have called "a very prettye syghte." A vast crowd was collected in and about the Place de la Madeleine, but unfortunately the scene was interrupted by a sharp fall of rain. The procession had to cut short its march, but even with this contretemps the spectacle was a very striking one. At Saint Augustin there was very little space for walking, and the procession was over before the rain began to fall. At Marseilles they have a peculiar ceremony called "The descent of the Virgin," the statue being taken from its niche and borne about the streets at the head of the procession. This year the enthusiasm was very great when the statue of the Virgin was brought out, a fact which leads the church organs to think that a religious reaction may be taking place in this intensely radical and Atheistical city, according to M. Louis Veuillot.

SAINT-MEDARD'S DAY.

This Monday is, the calendar asserts, the day of Saint Medard. This is the saint, as I have stated every year at this date, who is supposed to have some special influence upon the weather. "If it rains on the day of Saint Medard," says the popular proverb, "it is sure to rain for forty days afterward."

S'il pleut le jour de Saint Medard
Il pleuvra quarante jours plus tard.

There is a wide belief in this traditional saying, notwithstanding the uncertainty about it remaining after so many years of observation. It rarely does rain much on this day, but there are occasional showers at times. But there are also some special provisions regarding the interference of other saints who may modify, to a certain extent, the decisions of St. Medard. In this connection I may remark that we have news from the American pilgrims. A letter from Marseilles states that they stopped a day or two at Lourdes, and when they unfurled the American flag at the head of their procession the crowd uncovered and greeted it with cheers. The Pilgrims presented a banner to "Our Lady of Lourdes," and after a number of masses and public ceremonies, started for Civita Vecchia on the steamer Roi Jérôme.

RURAL HOLIDAYS.

This is the great season for country fêtes and fairs, and the mountebanks and *forain* merchants are reaping their annual harvest. At Saint Germain the fair is continued for twelve days, and is still going on. The monstrosities and the clowns complain that they have done nothing at all this year, but the shooting-galleries, the tombolas, the wooden-horses, and turn-arounds have done remarkably well. The favorite game is a very old one, indeed, and known as the *Toupie Hollandaise*, or Dutch top. The top is spun upon a table among a lot of wooden pins, and it has to knock over a certain number of pins in order to win a lot. A lot is a piece of glass or crockery-ware, worth two or three sous. The frantic efforts of this top to pass through all the avenues, and to knock down all the pins, furnishes no end of fun, and I can always find amusement in it for an idle moment. Fêtes are going on, also, in several other towns, and after showing in one until exhausted, the jugglers exchange with some other show at another place. In this way each place sees all that the *saltimbanques* can offer for the season, and no one misses a sight of the fat woman, the five-legged cow, the double-headed chicken, or the child born without ears, and yet has the sense of hearing. The celebrated fair of the Landit began yesterday at Saint Denis, and will close on the 22d. This is, beyond all question, one of the most ancient fairs known to the environs of Paris. Its origin can be traced to King Dagobert, in 629. It was at first held upon the plain of Saint Denis. The clergy of Paris carried all their sacred relics there, and the Bishop of Paris gave the special benediction, to the great chagrin of the Abbé of Saint-Denis, who envied the honor, and perhaps regretted a little the profits of the ceremony. In the thirteenth century the Rector of the University of Paris went to a fair of the Landit in order to lay in a supply of parchment; but the scholars who escorted the Rector made so much noise, and got into so many fights with the apprentices, that the custom had to be abandoned. In 1550 an edict was rendered to prevent the students from going in a body, and making them send a deputation of twelve students for each college. To-day parchment is as rare at the Fair of Saint Denis as Kreters and students, but there are plenty of wooden horses, shooting galleries, swings, and mountebanks' booths. The famous sheep fair was once held here, and it is on record that 150,000 were brought to St. Denis in a single season; but all this passed with the establishment of the abattoirs of La Villette, and now there are very few transactions between the farmers and the butchers. Last year the railway company estimated that it carried 80,000 persons to this fair.

POLITICS.

In politics we have a decided sensation in the shape of a declaration of policy made by the Left Centre, and which is evidently due to M. Thiers. It kills at one blow the project for a fusion of the Right and Left Centres, for the former are plainly told that the only ground for fusion must be the platform of the latter. It is a compromise in which one side gives up everything and gains nothing. The report given is as follows:

"The meeting of the Left Centre thinks it useful, considering the gravity of present circumstances and the urgency of a solution, to express in a formal report the persistent feeling of its members. It has always thought that the uncertainty of the morrow, and the absence of a definite Government, were the principal causes of the anxieties and sufferings of the country. On Dec. 7, 1872, on a proposition signed by 110 members of the Assembly, that group demanded the organization of the Republic. It supported, on May 24, 1873, bills destined to constitute that régime. At a later period, pursuing the same object, in spite of the change of persons, it accepted what several of its members had been the first to propose, namely, the prolongation of the power of Marshal MacMahon, as the starting point of a governmental organization too long deferred. Nor was it in fault on Nov. 20, if the executive power, which has its existence closely connected with the vote of the constitutional laws, was not placed beyond the reach of enfeebling disputes. No more serious danger can exist for a country than to abandon the very principle on which the Government rests to the attacks of parties and the ardor of rivalries, and the Left Centre will not neglect anything to avert those perils. It continues to think that the adoption of Article 1 of the bill presented on May 19, 1873, would be for France a certain pledge of stability in making Marshal De MacMahon not President of a seven years' Republic, but President of the Republic for that period. The country, reassured about the future, finds, besides, the reserve of its sovereignty in the right of revision which is consecrated by every Republican Constitution, and the exercise of which would be regulated by the constitutional laws. The Left Centre would see with regret the dissolution of the Assembly becoming the immediate and inevitable consequence of a refusal, or of an impossibility to constitute; but it would not recoil before that necessity. It ought not, moreover, to allow persons to forget that the National Assembly, in the opinion of this group, after having constituted, will not be able to long delay its separation. The resignation of its mandate would then be not only without danger, but even profitable to all, for it would have prepared in the country appeasement and concord."

The article 1, to which reference is made above, is that of the constitutional project drawn up by M. Dufaure, and reads thus:

"The Government of the French Republic is composed of a President of the Republic, Chief of the Executive Power, and of two Chambers."

It will be seen by the above that the important Left Centre group has pronounced strongly in favor of the Republic, and is in favor of a personal, not an impersonal, Septennate. According to its view, Marshal MacMahon should be President of the Republic for seven years, and not of a seven years' Republic. The Orleanists, who are always looking out for chances, wanted to make a seven years' Government, without regard to MacMahon, with the hope of seeing the Duc D'Aumale succeed to the Chief Magistracy if any accident should happen to the President. When the Septennate was once nicely arranged, the Marshal could be easily forced to resign by an adverse vote in the Chamber. But the Left Centre will not agree to this plan, and takes a course so strongly Republican that I do not see any issue save that of dissolution. The new Assembly would have a large Republican majority and a Bonapartist minority. The Monarchists would not form a respectable group or faction, and the question would be materially narrowed down. It is curious to reflect what would ensue if M. Thiers were once more elected in thirty departments. If, in addition to that, there were a very strong Thiers majority in the new Chamber, I do not well see how the Marshal could resist such an expansion of popular opinion.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRES THIS EVENING.

The Summer season at the Union Square Theatre will be entered upon this evening, when the new play of "Peril" will be acted. At Wallack's, Miss Leclercq will appear, for the first time, in "East Lynne." At Niblo's, a new drama called "The Two Sisters," is to be produced. At Wood's, Grismer acts daily and nightly, until further notice, in the "Hidden Hand." Finally, at the Academy of Music, a supplementary recital of "Othello," by Signor Salvini and his Italian company, may be witnessed to-night.

AFFRAYS IN THE CITY.

During a fight yesterday morning in the tenement-house on Railroad avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-third and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth streets, James Anthony, a colored man, was badly cut on the wrist with an ax by James Berrian, also colored. Anthony was taken to the Thirty-third Precinct, and attended to by Dr. Loomis. Berrian was arrested and locked up....Morris Dehan, eighteen years old, of No. 642 East Ninth street, during a quarrel in front of his residence, was stabbed in the left arm and severely wounded by James Hasten, who escaped....John McKeon, of No. 35 King street, was severely injured about the head, yesterday morning, by being thrown against a wagon in Houston street by John Burns, of No. 34 Downing street, who was arrested....Michael Flood and Denis Leary quarreled in their boarding-house, No. 63 Catharine street, when Flood stabbed Leary in the left cheek....Yesterday morning, during a free fight in the oyster saloon No. 360 Hudson street, James McQuillen, of No. 245 Spring street, was shot in the back and severely wounded by an unknown man. John Kelly, of No. 229 Varick street, was badly cut about the head by being struck with a chair....A number of blackguard rowdies assembled in the rear yard of the liquor saloon No. 32 Elizabeth street, last night, and amused themselves by forcing two little boys—Mathew Carey, aged sixteen, of No. 171 Hester street, and George Rose, a lad of the same age—into a fisticuff match. During the affray Carey was cut in the head several times. Rose was arrested....Michael Hogan, of No. 113 Mott street, and Henry Wilsey, two boys, quarreled in Mott street last night, when Hogan stabbed Wilsey in the back, inflicting a serious wound.

DESCENT ON PAUL FALK'S TIVOLI.

During the Sunday evening performance last night in Paul Falk's Tivoli, the Police of the Seventeenth Precinct, under Capt. Mount, entered the "theatre" and arrested Mr. Falk's manager, Wm. Eiselberg, and eight performers on a charge of giving a theatrical performance on Sunday. The action of the Police last night is regarded by the exasperated Mr. Falk as arbitrary and oppressive, as on his arrest a week ago, on a similar charge, by Capt. Mount, he was released on his own recognizance by Justice Bixby, upon intimating that he was determined to test the legality of his arrest.

FUNERAL OF MORTIMER SULLIVAN.

The funeral of Mortimer Sullivan, who was murdered on Friday last by Henry Gill, took place yesterday afternoon from the Duane Street Roman Catholic Church. The rites were performed by Rev. Father Curran, Pastor of the church. The occasion brought together a large assemblage of the friends of the deceased, among whom were deputations from St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association, Daniel O'Connell Association, Kenmare Association of the Sixth Ward, and the New-York Yacht Club, of which organization Sullivan was a member previous to his death. The remains were encased in a walnut coffin, the lid bearing a plate with the name, age, and date of death of the deceased engraved upon it. The body was interred at Calvary Cemetery.

A WIFE BEATER IN CUSTODY.

Hermann Meramann was arrested in Hoboken yesterday afternoon, at the instance of his wife. About a month ago she separated from him, and refused to live with him, because of his cruel conduct toward her. He left, and went to live in New-York. About once a week he would visit Hoboken and repair to her residence, No. 81 Garden street, and beat her. Yesterday he called there, and, after forcing his way into her room, beat her unmercifully. He was held for examination.

THREE MAD DOGS.

A mad dog was killed by some citizens at No. 82 St. Mark's place yesterday. Another similarly-afflicted canine was shot by Officer Coughlin, of the Thirteenth Precinct. W. W. Winant, of No. 861 Eighth avenue, was bitten by a mad dog, which was subsequently dispatched by Officer Byrne, of the Twenty-second Precinct.

COMMENCEMENTS.

YALE COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT PORTER'S BACCALAUREATE SERMON AND ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATING CLASS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Sunday, June 21, 1874.

President Porter's Baccalaureate sermon and the pleasant weather combined to attract a much larger audience than the old college chapel is accustomed to seeing. For the first time within memory many persons were seen who could find no seats at all. The graduating class sat in a body in their usual seats on the centre aisle. The gallery and the side aisles were devoted to the townspeople and the students' many friends. The exercises were opened by a voluntary by the college choir, composed wholly of male voices. After the other usual exercises of prayer and singing, the President announced for his text the seventeenth verse of the seventh chapter of John: "If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God." Then followed a most eloquent and powerful address answering the question how shall one not yet convinced of the claims of Christ become satisfied of their truth and authority? The text, he said, contained both the condition on which he may become so and the promise that he will if he complies with the condition. The condition is that of "doing his will." Each man is to begin with what he himself owns to be his duty. And although men are dived as to whose duty is there can be no practical uncertainty, for every man does own something as sacredly binding upon himself, and he must do his whole duty, for in ethics to offend in one point is to be guilty in all. Christ does not demand absolute achievement of this, but only the purpose of doing ones duty, which will excuse ten thousand imperfections. And duty must be done in a religious spirit, which is always devout and prayerful; therefore the man who is willing to do the will of God must be a man of prayer. The promise of the text is that this supreme consecration to duty will be followed by the assurance that Christ is from God. Among the reasons why this is so is that devotion to duty holds the attention to the evidence, and the significance of the evidence, that Christ is from God. It also makes a man candid in his judgments and furnishes the evidence of personal experience. Finally, consecration to duty brings a man to understand his failures and his guilt, and thus prepares him to believe in Christ as a divinely provided deliverer. The scheme of deliverance may seem an improbable romance, but it is so only when it is wrongly viewed. The Bible read with a sneer is grossly improbable, but it is not then read rightly. As a jewel shines best in a certain light, so Christ must be looked at from the stand-point of a man who essays to do the will of God and fails. Then the improbability vanishes. And, furthermore, the Christain faith has been subjected to the severest of experiments, and has triumphed over them. However Christians may differ on other points, on this they are united, that Christ is nearer, better, and more sufficing than they expected. Does it follow then, that because if a man does his whole duty he will believe, if he does not believe, he therefore does not do his duty? No, for these are honest, doubtless, and for them, under circumstances of special limitation, the knowledge that Christ is from God may be reserved until they pass the eternal Gates. The President then addressed himself to the class, who rose to receive his parting words. He spoke to them as educated men, who were therefore peculiarly exposed to unbelief, but if they would only devote themselves to duty belief would be easy for them. The sermon then closed with the following beautiful figure: "Some of you may have stood upon a mountain and looked over an extensive landscape which was enveloped in mists and overhung by clouds. Here and there narrow paths of right might be traced dividing the mists and terminating in some gilded summit in the distant horizon, and which blended with the transfigured cloud. Such a path symbolizes the course of that man who seeks for a confirmed faith in Christ in the earnest practice of duty. At first he may see no further before him than a single step, but that single step is clear and sure. He may not see the heavens at all. The sun of the soul—the Christ whom he would see—does not as yet reveal himself. Nothing is visible save an illuminated haze, giving light, and only light enough to guide his footsteps. He goes forward, the pathway opens before him, he sees further and further, the illuminated mist becomes more thin, a rift is now and then opened in the clouds, the sun is seen for a moment, it is again obscured, it appears again, sooner or later all the mists are gone and the sun shines clear! May such be your life, a life of a brighter and more assured Christian faith, as at once the effect and the cause of a life of earnest duty to God and man. As you stand upon the dividing line which separates your past and future life, and as you look forward earnestly into the darkness one face looks out upon you—it is the face of duty. Stern and severe it may seem. It may speak in a voice that sometimes is dark and unwelcome, but if you follow its guidance and obey its voice, sooner or later shall come forth to each of you the manifested Son of God, who has promised: 'If a man will love Me he will keep My word, and my Father will love him, and He will come unto him to make one above with him.' That you may put this promise to the proof is my best and most cordial wish for each and every one of you as I bid you an affectionate farewell.

DR. McCOSH'S BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

Yesterday morning Dr. McCosh delivered the Baccalaureate discourse before the Graduating Class of 1874 of the College of New-Jersey, in the First Presbyterian Church. At 11 o'clock the edifice was crowded with citizens, students, the Faculty, and strangers, the friends of the young collegians. The Graduading Class, numbering about 100, occupied the front seats in a body. The subject of the Doctor's discourse, which he occupied about an hour in presenting, was "Living for a High End." This was founded upon a passage of Scripture contained in one of Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians, which reads: "Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."

The doctor began with the observation that it would have been most natural for Adam to have inquired first, as he rose into conscious being, who made him, and for what purpose he existed; that the same inquiry was as germain to us all now; that through the want of doing this, especially as to the latter point, many lamentable failures in life were witnessed. He next put the questions, whether the end of our existence was merely to eat and drink, search for amusements, pursue business, amass wealth, seek honor, and gratify ambition, and then "go out like an extinguished rocket." Then observing that we may set these ends before us, and properly, and demanding whether, however, the pursuit of these alone could be the end of our being, he closed his introductory remarks.

In the body of his discourse the Doctor proceeded first, to inquire more in detail, what the end of man's existence is. If we wished to know the purpose of a machine, we examined the machine itself, and consulted the maker. So we must do with man to know his end. Now, examining man we find him a being of great dignity, yet also one of evil and of meanness. But what he was, and what he may become we may thence infer, just as certainly as an anatomist, taking the discovered bone of an extinct species, infers and reconstructs therefrom the form, and reveals the life. Examining the word of God, we found man was made pure, but had fallen—That he is as a palace which now lies in ruins—as gold which has become dimmed by lying in the dust. On these grounds, the Doctor argued, man must not and could not descend bruteward, but should, as he has been made to do, ascend Godward. Then, guarding against false views of man's dignity, on account of their damaging effects, he passed to consider, secondly, the Christian learning to fulfill this end. Ancient examples were first adduced. Then the inquiry whether such a mode of life were possible, especially in these modern times, was met by argument. Eating and drinking and other things, he said, were supposed. No change was made here. Only a new motive, or object, in all things was introduced. Love—the love of God—was demonstrated as the supreme principle, keeping all else in place. Frequent illustrations from science and common life were here given, as was also done in other portions of the discourse. In the the third and last place, the Doctor considered the Christian as actually performing the duties of life to the glory of God. For this purpose, said he, he is kept for a season in this world. This part of the discourse was illustrated under two heads: First, in partaking of the bounties of Providence, which, he said, was done in a new spirit, and both individually and in social life with "singleness," as did the first disciples at Pentecost. Secondly, this matter was illustrated in the conduct of business. This also, he said, was engaged in with new life and motive.

The address to the class about to graduate, which they received standing, now followed. It is the sixth of the kind that the Doctor has made in Princeton. It consisted mostly in affectionate expressions of sadness and of joy, in announcing the duty of the class and of their alma mater to inquire after each other all through life; in urging these hundred young men, as they had now come to a turning point in life, and were, perhaps, that very hour setting before themselves their ideal of life, to use the period and opportunity well—above all, to seek something which could not be taken away, so that while they might be the victims of failure in a worldly point of view, they would become victors in the final count.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

THE SAFE BURGLARY CONSPIRACY—DEFECTIVE TESTIMONY—A VAST AMOUNT OF PERJURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The District Investigation Committee is to examine more witnesses to-morrow concerning the safe burglary business. The committee is greatly puzzled to know what sort of a report to make, and will defer it till the expected testimony has been taken. Probaby some report will be made on Tuesday, and the whole case be disposed of, so far as the committee is concerned. The fact is that the investigation has not developed all the circumstances concerning this burglary with sufficient clearness to enable the committee to form a judgment absolutely as to who was in the conspiracy, or who originally conceived and set up the disgraceful job. The testimony of the last few days, taken together, seems to throw the execution of the business upon the secret service, and especially upon Mr. Nettleship. There has, however, been a vast amount of perjury from the beginning to the end, and nobody can pick out of the testimony as it stands facts that are sufficiently authenticated to bring conviction upon any other person connected with affair except Nettleship. Hayes swore that Whiteley sent him here to meet Nettleship at the Metropolitan Hotel. Nettleship did not find Hayes there, and telegraphed to Whiteley: "No such man here. What shall I do?" The original of this telegram was found, and it has been shown that Whiteley received it in New-York, and receipted for it himself. This is the only bit of testimony that corroborates Hayes, statement in regard to Whiteley, and there is a possibility, of course, that this telegram may have been sent for the purpose of being used in evidence in the way it has been. The committee is not disposed to report against Whiteley on the strength of the testimony they now have, though they are wholly unable to acquit him. The testimony does not clearly convict District Attorney Harrington of any complicity in the prearrangement of the job, and yet there are many things that are not explained which are very serious for him. One theory is that the burglary was set up by parties in New-York who used the Secret Service Bureau, and who indicated their intentions to the parties in this city. A great deal of investigation is required to clear up the case, and if the committee thought that the subject was one of very great importance, except to the persons implicated, they would doubtless ask for leave to sit during the recess. A great deal of scandal has come to be attached to the office of the Secret Service, and it is known that Secretary Bristow will apply himself to the discovery of a remedy. It is, therefore, unnecessary that the committee should pursue the investigation for the only public purpose which could be served by it, and that is the purification of the Detective Bureau of the Government. But it is certainly unfortunate for the persons most seriously implicated, if they are innocent, that the investigation will not continue.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT BILL SIGNED.

The President has signed the bill for a new government for the District of Columbia. The speculations in regard to the Commissioners to be appointed have taken various directions, but it is not probable that the intentions of the President are known to any one except in a general way. It is very possible that, owing to the short time for selection and the necessity of making a careful choice, the President will be unable to make the nominations to the Senate, but will appoint after the adjournment. Persons who understand the views of the President in regard to District matters, think that he will appoint three Commissioners against whom no complaint can be made, either by the friends or enemies of the Government which has just been abolished. It is known that the President has expressed a desire to make these appointments national instead of local, so as to increase the national interest and responsibility for the conduct of affairs in the national Capital. It is quite possible that he will select at least two of the Commissioners from outside the District of Columbia, and it is not improbable that one of them may be a Democrat, as the President has said that he thought it highly desirable that the local administration here should be made permanent and enduring against all changes in political parties by being entirely non-partisan. The names that the President is canvassing indicate his determination to secure men of high character, and that he will give very little consideration to the appeals of local influences here.

THE CONFERENCE ON THE GENEVA AWARD BILL.

Gen. Butler and Mr. Frye, of Maine, members of the Conference Committee on the part of the House on the Geneva Award bill, have submitted to the Senate Conference a compromise proposition. It is that the determination of the legal or equitable rights of the insurance companies, the war premium claimants, and disputed claims upon the award be postponed until next session, and that a bill be now passed providing for the immediate payment of the claims with regard to which there is no dispute. Mr. Frelinghuysen, of the Senate Conference, is strongly opposed to this compromise, and the matter is still a dead lock. Of course it is possible that such concessions will be made that the proposition may be accepted, but the present indications are that no agreement will be reached. The proposition to which Mr. Frye and Gen. Butler will assent is substantially the Senate bill.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Gen. P. M. B. Young, Member of Congress from Georgia, has declined to accept a prominent military position tendered him by a European Power.

Martin Lomborg, a Swede, aged twenty-seven, was run over and killed by a train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Locust Point, Md., on Saturday night.

Mary Ann Lanning, a young lady of Montreal, Canada, while crossing the Grand Trunk Railroad track there, was run over by a passing train, receiving injuries from which she died half an hour afterward.

Edward N. Dickerson, Jr., of New-York City, has been appointed Valedictorian, and James D. Smyth, of Burlington, Iowa, Salutatorian, of the graduating class of Trinity College, Hartford. Commencement exercises take place July 2.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, is at the Fifth Aveune Hotel.

Rear Admiral Gustavus H. Scott, United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

Surgeon A. B. Hasson, United States Army, is at the Everett House.

Baron Ton Wallhoffen and Mme. Pauline Lucca are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

B. E. Smith, President of the Columbus. Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Company, and H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

EARTHQUAKE IN HAWAII.

The Honolulu *Gazette* says that a severe earthquake shock, or, rather, series of shocks, was felt at Hilo about 9 A. M. on the 14th of May. Along the coast from Hilo to Waimea it is reported to have been the heaviest shake experienced for a long time. Simultaneously with this earthquake, the crater of Kilauea became more brilliant and active.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

VIEWS OF DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS.

Continued from First Page.

ability and fidelity that would do credit to any State. Every County Auditor and Treasurer was required to give a faithful account of the performance of the duties of his office, and in most cases such an account had been given.

But the office that had especially required a thorough reformation was that of the Treasurer, who was responsible for all the disbursements of the public funds. The officer who had charge of this department prior to 1872 disbursed the public moneys in accordance with the laws then existing, which were drawn in the most careless manner, admitting of almost any construction that might be desired. When there was no law that would authorize him to do what he wished, he acted in accordance with his own interests and those of his friends. At that time there were two classes of appropriations, specific and general. Specific appropriations limited the amount to be paid, while those of a general character did not limit the amount, but made it entirely dependent upon the will of the officer who was authorized to audit the claims. The gentleman who was then State Treasurer always preferred to pay the general appropriations when he and the officer who audited the claim were on good terms. Mr. Cardozo states that no general appropriations have been made within the past two years, as he informed the Legislature that he would only pay those of a specific character.

REFORM IN THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Legislative Department the most important act of reform which had been passed was that which provided for a specific tax-levy, giving the several objects of expenditure their proportionate share of the money received. Formerly certain objects, and those generally least deserving, were treated as preferred claims, and paid in full, while others more deserving received but little or none of the money collected. An act scarcely less important was that which had recently been passed "to regulate the disbursement of public funds." The officers who formerly had charge of these funds would often spend the funds belonging to one fiscal year to pay the claims of previous years, and such claims were often greatly in excess of the amounts authorized by law. It had now been made a felony to issue claims in excess of the amount authorized or to pay those of one year with the funds belonging to another. The act "to regulate the public printing" was another step which had been taken in the right direction. The maximum limit fixed for the payment of printing is hereafter to be $50,000, and a tax will be levied for the purpose corresponding to the amount. Another good act recently passed was that which regulated the number of the employes of the Legislature, and fixed the amount of their remuneration. This was absolutely essential to a proper administration of the Government. The four acts above mentioned were of great value, and if properly executed could not fail to result in great good.

That these reforms had been made could not be denied, even by the Democrats, who believed that the Republican Party would long since have broken down of its own weight. They had not only been mistaken in this, but they had observed, with growing alarm, that their rivals were redeeming their errors and thus showing sufficient vitality to retrieve their mistakes. They had, therefore, charged the Republicans now in office with the commission of wrongs which really dated back six years, and which the Republicans themselves had admitted to be grave errors, to say the least, for which party leaders had long ago been punished. It had been said, and Mr. Cardozo believed with a great deal of truth, that in addition to this attempt to make the Republican Party of the State odious in the eyes of the North, the object of the Democrats was to create such a sympathy for themselves as would excuse any violent measures they might resort to for the triumph of their party. The Democrats of South Carolina professed to be friendly to the colored men, and desirous of securing to them the enjoyment of their civil and political rights. The colored men had no confidence in these professions. Not that they believe there is a deliberate purpose to deceive them, but that the Democrats, should they have the power, would assume to be the judges of what their rights were, or should be, and would soon remand the negro to a condition of subjection and dependence that would be substantially slavery, though under another name and form. The men who believed that slavery was a divine institution, and inaugurated a bloody civil war because this was denied by the merciful people of the North, could not in so short a time have entirely changed their opinions. They still desired the labor of the blacks, and would go to any length to control it. The crimes and mistakes committed by the Republicans of South Carolina had been very serious ones, but the Democracy, instead of trying to correct, had done everything to augment and increase them. Mr. Cardozo believed that the masses of the Democratic Party in the State—particularly the young men—had but little sympathy with those who controlled them politically; but so powerful was the influence of a few leading spirits that they dominated over the others, who had not the moral courage to resist them. The colored race greatly deplored this unfortunate political antagonism, but they could not and would not take any step toward the establishment of concord and harmony, if concord and harmony meant the sacrifice of their political and civil rights.

CONGRESSMAN CAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The corruption of the times in which we live, and the certainty that, when men are assailed through the press, there is no hope of redress, would warn me not to attempt to reply to the publication in your paper of the 15th. But the honored position of your paper in this country, and the influence it wields in the affairs of this nation, prompts me to seek the same channel of vindication of my character, which has held me up to the scum of mankind. If the statements in your correspondence were true, then your strictness would be just, and I should feel that I ought not to occupy so dignified a place in this nation's councils as a Representative in Congress. I ask this of you as an act of justice to me, and to the colored race to which I belong, and one of whose Representatives I am. Your correspondent at Charleston has taken the pains to publish the statements of Solicitor Buttz in relation to my history and relations in South Carolina. Permit me to state the facts in this case in vindication of myself. My land speculations and defraudings amount to this: I have settled more colored people in comfortable homes than any other man in the State, and not one family have lost a dollar by any sale which I ever made to them. Any one may go to South Carolina to-day and find the people who know me, and they will testify to the facts. The village of Lincoln, twenty miles from Charleston, is a settlement of colored people. If your correspondent will take the trouble to go there he will find forty odd families comfortably situated—a church, school, and a most happy and prosperous community, and not one of them will charge me of defrauding them. Nor will any white man except this man Buttz, whom I will describe to you hereafter. Now for the trials in the Criminal Court.

In 1872 I rented my farm to one Christopher Wesley, a colored preacher from Georgia. Conditions were he do the farming, I furnishing ground and teams, each paying half expenses and divide equal. At the end of the year this man had stolen everything off the place—mule and wagon besides. I had him arrested to recover my property. He employed Buttz as his attorney; he was held to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars for his appearance at court. Buttz was during this time elected Solicitor of the Circuit, and when the case came on he (Buttz) suppressed the evidence, and did not prosecute Wesley, and thus he escaped punishment for his crime by the connivance of the Solicitor, whose duty it was to have convicted him. The Solicitor then persuaded this same Wesley to sue me for perjury, and he made out the indictment against me, and acted as his counsel. In the Justice Court I gave bail in five hundred dollars for my appearance in court, and at the time was present, and Hon. D. T. Corbin and Stone were my attorneys, who entered a motion to quash the indictment, which was argued before Judge Graham, and the court reserved the decision and has never yet rendered it in this case. Buttz has brought the case up every court, in order to annoy and disgrace me in the eyes of the country. This is the whole of this case. Buttz is the head and front of it.

The second charge is of a similar character. I had sold four acres of land to one Parris, he agreeing to pay one hundred dollars for the same, with others, who desired some of the land; each were to pay one hundred dollars. The land was purchased for their benefit. It intersected my lands. The papers were duly executed, but they failed to pay their money at the time, which delayed my payments. Buttz finding one man who was dissatisfied, induced him to sue me for swindling him out of his money. Buttz was the attorney in this case also, and made out the indictments and prosecuted the case against me. He agreed to drop the case if I would pay the cost and return the $50 paid on the land. This I agreed to do, but Parris demanded $115 as his damages and loss of time. This I refused to pay. Major Butts received $87 as the amount he thought right for me to pay, and I paying the cost of court, which was the moderate sum of $37. This I agreed to pay. He *nolle prossed* the case. In the meantime I had published in the daily papers a vindication of my course, in which I had shown that the Solicitor and the jury had been derelict of duty in the case. This gave great offense to Buttz; so that when I came to pay the cost of court he refused to receive it, and placed the case back on the docket against me. When it came up we defeated his purpose, and he has been at war with me ever since. Such are the facts in my case.

Now who is Buttz? He is the man who acted as attorney in the contest case of C. C. Bowen and R. C. Delarge in Forty-third Congress. His conduct in that case is well known to the public. He is the same man who was arrested in Washington in 1871 for committing [here a horrible crime is mentioned by Mr. Cain]; was tried and convicted for the same, and by some means escaped the Penitentiary. Leaving Washington he drifted to South Carolina, and was placed on the Republican ticket for Solicitor of the Circuit, and has disgraced that position for three years. It is such characters as these that have made South Carolina a byword and a shame. His conduct as Solicitor is the most disgraceful. He is the attorney of every prostitute who comes into any of the courts, whether in Justice's courts or criminal. He takes the case of both parties, and by his position as Solicitor extorts money from both sides, and then sends one or both of them to jail. He makes a criminal case of every petty trial which comes before the courts, because he as Solicitor gets fifteen dollars for every criminal case from the State, anxious to make money out of his office now, knowing that by no possibility can he be re-elected. He is now seeking to blacken the reputation of every man who opposes him in his course of robbery and villainy. Such, Sir, is the man whom your correspondent takes as informant in matters of information in South Carolina. Is it any wonder that we are cursed with a tide of corruption? Is it any wonder that the colored people of the South are heartily sick of such villains?

Is it not time that we were rid of them? I have stated the facts as they are, and leave a candid public to make up the verdict between me and him. He has willfully traduced the men whom he knows will see to it that he and all of his class will receive proper condemnation at the next election. The people of South Carolina will show the country that there are honest men in the Republican Party, and that in the coming elections those who are now fattening off the State and innocent population, will meet condign punishment. Respectfully,

RICHARD H. CAIN,
Member at Large, South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 17, 1874.

THE PERSECUTED DOGS.

THE LOCATION OF THE POUND TO BE CHANGED—PROPOSED ALTERATION OF THE DOG ORDINANCE.

The capture of the dogs and the method of their destruction have invited and received considerable attention recently. Superintendent Hartfield, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, had been watching the operations at the pound, and on Saturday, deeming the evidence of cruelty sufficient, obtained a warrant from Justice Murray for the arrest of John Marriott, the pound-master. Mr. Bergh, who has questioned the present method of the dog destroyers, wishes the City to establish a dog hospital, and keep each dog in a separate kennel. Those only are to be destroyed which have been pronounced worthless by the attending veterinary surgeon. His plan requires a house for the keeper and his family, and a lot of land adjoining, surrounded by a high fence. Here all other animals would be received and taken care of, under Mr. Bergh's superintendence.

Before causing the arrest of Marriott, Mr. Hartfield first complained that the poor beasts confined in the pound were suffering from hunger, and after food had been properly placed before them the eagerness with which they devoured it justified his complaint. After this fact had been established, preparations were made to destroy ninety of the dogs. They had been chained to staples fastened in the floor, and in their struggles many wound up their chains so short that their noses were brought close to the planks. Mr. Hartfield tells the story of the execution as follows: "The trap of the wooden box, 10 feet long, 5 wide, and about 4 feet high, made of two-inch plank, was opened, and the dogs, one by one, were seized by the back of the neck and tossed into the box. After ninety had been thrown into the box the trap was closed, and a stream of gas was turned on. Placing the ear against the side of the box no sounds were heard for the first ten minutes. Then began a terrible struggling, as though the dogs were deprived of their voices, but were engaged in a death struggle to avoid breathing the carbonic acid gas. For twelve minutes this noise continued, the sides of the box vibrating distinctly. At the end of about an hour the trap was opened, and, looking in, a curious sight presented itself. Not a head could be seen—nothing but a mass of backs and legs. The dogs had thrust their heads beneath their neighbors' bodies, and had died in that position. The bodies of the dead animals were taken out, thrown into a cart, and taken to the rendering dock at the foot of Thirty-eighth street. Though careful watch was kept for any sign of life, none could be found."

These facts were sworn to before Justice Murray, and Mr. Hartfield went to the pound to effect Mr. Marriott's arrest, on Saturday. Not finding him at the pound, the officers went to his residence in Pearl street, and there found him. As it was too late for court on Saturday, Mr. Marriott was locked up in the Mercer Street Police Station. His arrest, however, will not stop the execution of the dog ordinance.

The situation of the pound, the proximity of which to a primary school, has been the cause of so much complaint, is to be changed as soon as possible.

On Saturday, it is claimed, many improvements were made in the manner of destroying the dogs. The gas had previously forced its way through the pores of the wood, and the joints between the planks. It also escaped where the nails were driven through the wood. It was believed, too, that the oxygen of the remaining air diluted the gas and caused it to act less speedily. On Saturday about 130 more dogs were destroyed, cleaning out the pound. Before the dogs were placed in the box an air-pump was applied, and the air exhausted. Then the dogs were thrown in and the gas turned on, the air remaining at the top being pumped out meanwhile. The result was more satisfactory than ever before. The dogs were destroyed without any signs of suffering. It is said, though, that they have suffered but a few seconds at any time, and that the movements heard by Mr. Hartfield were simply muscular contractions of the dying animals, unattended by pain. The box is to be at once lined with zinc, which will make it perfectly air-tight. At the next meeting of the Aldermen the dog ordinance is to be amended. The changes that will be introduced by Alderman Morris have been suggested by the experience of the past two weeks. Instead of the promiscuous dog catching which is now permitted, two or more persons are to be appointed for the express purpose in each ward. These persons are to be twenty-one years or upward of age, and are to receive fifty cents for each dog delivered at the place designated for the reception of the dogs. Instead of keeping the dogs forty-eight hours, as is now done, those that are considered worthless may be destroyed at once upon their arrival at the pound. The object of the ordinance is to rid the streets of a nuisance, for the same reason as hogs, goats, and other animals have been prevented from roaming at large. If the dog be properly muzzled, he commits no overt act, and thus will be protected; otherwise he must be removed. Mr. Bergh has a muzzle that he recommends. It is very comfortable, and the dog does not fret when it is on his head. This muzzle covers the entire head, strips of tin passing down to the end of the dog's nose. By a spring the dog can open his mouth to its fullest extent, and running out his tongue pant [illegible] much comfort as though he was [illegible] muzzled. The dog can also drink without difficulty; but it is impossible for him to bite or eat unless food is placed in his mouth. This muzzle was invented by a jeweler for his own dog, and the intelligent animal, when he wants to go out, will take up his muzzle in his mouth and bring it to his master or some of the family in order that it may be fixed upon his head.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON CROP.

A writer in the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, whose trustworthiness and information that paper vouches for, writes, under date of June 19: "Old farmers say, 'Give us dry weather in May and rain enough in July, and we will have a splendid crop year.' We have had the dry May, and the indications are we shall have rain enough, and possibly too much, in July. We never saw the cotton crop in a more favorable condition than the present. The fields perfectly clean of grass and weeds; the plants all thinned out to a stand, and growing an inch a day. One planter, from South Carolina, said to us the prospect was the finest he ever saw. His cotton had grown five inches taller in a week. Last year caterpillars were reported in Southern Alabama and South-western Georgia, ten days earlier than this date, and thus far we have not heard of one being seen. We have heard of a few blooms, but they are not general. It is likely the growing crop will be from three and three-quarters to four millions of bales."

AN OBSTINATE SEXTON.

The people of a Vermont village are excited, and it all happened in this way: A Deacon of their church died the other day, and the Sexton dug the grave all right, but demanded the sum of $3 for the job. This was deemed exorbitant by the friends of the lamented deceased, and they objected paying it, whereupon the Sexton locked up the tools used in the cemetery, and went home. In the meantime a new sexton was appointed for the occasion, and as sexton number one refused to give up the keys, number two broke open the tool-house and the tools were secured. On Sunday, time of the funeral, the "bier" was missing. Search was made and it was nowhere to be found. Some one got an idea that it might be locked up in the tomb, and went for it with a sledge-hammer, or some other ponderous weapon. The bier was secured, and the remains were carried to their final resting-place.

Mr. Brentano, (No. 33 Union Square,) has prepared for the wants of his Summer patrons, whether they are remaining in town or going to the country, by importing a large supply of interesting books in a form handy for travelers. Among these is an excellent collection of the latest additions to the popular Tauchnitz series, the most convenient of all volumes for the pocket or the valise. Mr. Brentano also has imported the current number of Mr. Trollope's new story, "How We Live Now," which promises to be one of his best works. It is illustrated, and parts one to four are now on sale. Mr. Swinburn's new poem, "Bothwell," Rev. Stopford Brooke's "Religion in the Poets," and many other new works are also on Brentano's counters. Visitors ought to remember that THE NEW-YORK TIMES and all the best newspapers are supplied to any address, without delay or difficulty, by Mr. Brentano.

All persons of becoming taste should use the best and most refined of all hair preparations, "MORSE'S LUXURENE," a new discovery of purified deodorized Cocoanut-oil, &c. For sale by all leading druggists, at 50 cents, and wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., C. N. CRITTENTON, and others in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

PRUDENTLY BREAK UP YOUR COLD BY THE TIMELY USE OF DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, AN OLD REMEDY FOR SORE LUNGS AND THROATS, AND A CERTAIN CURATIVE FOR COUGHS.—*Advertisement.*

In Stiffness and Soreness of the Muscles and Joints, Rheumatic Pains, I have experienced immediate relief from GILES & CO.'S LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA. THOMAS BAKER, Wallack's Theatre. Sold at HUDNUT'S, Ann st. and Broadway. REICHARDT'S, 4th av. and 28th st. Depot, No. 451 6th av.—*Advertisement.*

The House of Mr. Ridley so severely Robbed at Gravesend, Long Island, was not protected with HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, although his danger had frequently been urged upon him. Removed to No. 571 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

Millions of Bed-bugs and cockroaches are killed daily with Lyon's Insect Powder.—*Advertisement.*

Dandruff.
BURNETT'S Cocoaine Removes.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid: best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Brooks' Boots and Shoes, the Largest Assortment in the City. Established in 1848. Now at No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

COKELET—ALLEN.—On Thursday evening, June 18, by Rev. G. H. Gregory, PETER COKELET to Miss JOSEPHINE ALLEN, all of this City.

CARR—OSBORN.—On June 21, at the residence of W. D. Cameron, No. 116 East 46th st., by Rev. W. W. Hewell, WILLIAM H. CARR to Miss CELIA OSBORN, both of this City.

SPERRY—ANDERSON.—On Thursday, June 18, 1874, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Joseph F. Jowitt, WATSON R. SPERRY and JULIA HENDERSON, youngest daughter of Isaac Henderson.

WOODWARD—REED.—At Coxsackie, N. Y., on Thursday, June 18, by Rev. A. F. Munn, JAMES LAWRENCE WOODWARD, of New-York City, to CLARA, daughter of the late Roswell Reed, of Coxsackie.

DIED.

BATES.—In this City, June 19, of pneumonia, WILLIAM S. BATES.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, at No. 142 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

CRUTTENDEN.—At Castleton, Rensselaer County, N. Y., Sunday morning, June 21, DAVID H. CRUTTENDEN, Esq., of this City.

HOYT.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, June 21, BELDING HOYT, in his 86th year.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, South Broadway, Yonkers. Carriages will be in waiting at Yonkers on the arrival of the 10:45 train from 42d st. and 1 o'clock from 30th st.

HUNTER.—On Saturday, June 20, 1874, FRANCES F., wife of Joel D. Hunter, in the 50th year of her age.
The funeral will take place on Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 24 East 69th st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

JOHNSON.—At Harlem, on Saturday, June 20, MARY, wife of James E. Johnson, in the 59th year of her age.
The funeral will take place on Monday, June 22, at 12 o'clock, from Grace Church, 116th st., near 2d av.

MEAD.—On Sunday morning, June 21, 1874, BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON MEAD, in the 78th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of Mrs. Amos M. Sackett, No. 55 East 125th st., Tuesday, 23d inst., at 3:30 P. M.

MUNN.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., June 19, 1874, Mrs. ELIZA MARIA MUNN, formerly of Newark, N. J., in the 80th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral without further notice, from her late residence, No. 5 Debevoise place, Brooklyn, on Monday, June 22, 1874, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PATON.—On June 19, at his residence at Dobb's Ferry, THOMAS PATON, of the late firm of Paton, Stewart & Co., of this City, in the 68th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Brick Church, 5th av., corner 37th st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

PIERSON.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, June 21, 1874, JOHN S. PIERSON, aged 61 years 6 months.
Funeral services on Wednesday morning, 24th inst., at 9 o'clock, at the Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton street, corner Fulton. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Remains will be interred at Fairfield, Conn.

ROSE.—On Sunday morning, June 21, MAY, youngest daughter of Walton and Phebe U. Rose, aged 6 weeks.
Funeral services on Monday evening, June 22, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 19 Jones st.

SHERLOCK.—Suddenly, at Spuyten Duyvil, on the Hudson, on Saturday, June 20, GEORGE, son of Capt. James and Belle S. Sherlock, aged 5 years, 4 months, and 17 days.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred at Woodlawn Cemetery.

SMITH.—At Newark, N. J., June 19, 1874, PHILIP W. SMITH, aged 68 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 311 Belleville av., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, June 23, at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

WENTWORTH.—On Saturday, June 20, STEPHEN W. WENTWORTH, aged 66 years and 5 months.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Reform Dutch Church, corner of 4th st. and Lafayette place, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
☞ Portland and Biddeford, Me., papers please copy.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Executive Committee will hold a public meeting at head-quarters, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of complying with article 8 of the constitution.
S. N. SIMONSON, Chairman.
GEORGE W. CREGIER, Secretary.

The above-named association will hold a special meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at head-quarters, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving and acting upon the report of the Executive Committee, recommending the striking from the roll the names of deceased members and of such as may have removed from the district.
JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. CREGIER, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 184 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, June 20, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, J. A. Hatzell, Esq., Referee, A. H. Nicolay sold one lot, 25 by 102.2, on Houston street, south side, between Clinton and Suffolk streets, for $1,700, to Henry Gritter. Concerning the sale held at Ridgefield Park, N. J., by Johnson, a report as to result will appear to-morrow. In Brooklyn, on Friday, A. H. Muller & Son sold at auction two lots on Middle street, north-east corner of Tenth avenue, for $750, each to R. W. De Forest; also, lot on Middle street, north side, 100 feet east of Tenth avenue, to same for $200. The further sale of the property was then adjourned to October 19.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, June 20, amounts to $354,765, as against $276,305, the figures for the previous week. The market continues dull and inactive, with nothing of interest to note.

The suburban sales of the week, as far as reported, have resulted as follows: Monday, June 15, sale at Grinnell, Long Island, of 163 lots, by Johnson, for $42,840; Wednesday, June 17, sale at Clarendon, N. J., by Messrs. Johnson & Gibson, of 169 lots and three plots, for $9,012; same day, sold at Bellemount, N. J., of fifty-five plots, for $8,042; Thursday, June 18, sale at Whitestone, Long Island, by Johnson, of 202 lots, for $38,393; and, same day, sale at Roselle, N. J., by Mellick Bros., of 121 lots, for $11,630. Total, $109,917. Total sales for week ending Saturday, June 15, $114,800.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions thus far announced for the present week, respectively, in charge of the auctioneers named, are as follows:

To day (Monday,) June 22.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 134 West Forty-ninth street, south side, 450 feet west of Sixth avenue, embracing a lot in size 25 by 100, with a three-story brick stable covering same thereon.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., and William D. Palmer, at Mamaroneck, Westchester county, on the ground at 1:30 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thos. S. Henry, Esq., Referee, of seventy-one desirable building lots and plots, well located, and adjacent to the depot of the New-York and New Haven Railroad, formerly a portion of the Grand Park property. Terms of sale liberal. Parties desiring to be present at the auction will take either the 10:10 A. M. or 12 M. train from the Grand Central depot.

By William M. Berger, at Astoria, L. I., on the property at 1 o'clock, public auction sale, by order of Steinway & Sons, owners, of lots located in the Fifth Ward of Long Island City.

Tuesday, June 23.

By A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, public auction sale of the three-story and attic brick store, with lot 26.3 by 66.11 by 25.7 by 65.11, No. 618 Water street, north side, between Gouveneur and Montgomery streets, and opposite Gouveneur slip.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. L. Stetson, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 23.8 by 101, (rear line 26.2 feet,) No. 206 West Twenty-first street, south side, 94.5 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hubbell, Esq., Referee, of the house, with Sailors' Snug Harbor lease of lot 25 by 93.11, No. 23 Clinton place, (Eighth street,) north side, 240.10 feet east of University place.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Great Neck, Long Island, on the ground, 12 M., public auction sale, by order of James Blackwell, owner, of 100 handsomely located villa plots, each containing four City lots, and all either fronting on or commanding a view of Long Island Sound. Tickets for excursion steamer William Cook, leaving Dover street, (Pier No. 28,) East River, at 9:30 o'clock, can be obtained at the auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park row.

Wednesday, June 24.

By Richard V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. Burwell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 50 by 129.10, with improvements, on West Thirty-second street, north side, 225 feet west of Seventh avenue. Also, similar sale, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of three houses with lots each 18.9 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, north side, between First and A avenues. Also, similar sale, R. F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, of one lot on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 423 feet east of Avenue A.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of a lease of the premises No. 189 Bowery.

By Blackwell & Utley, at Corona, Long Island, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale of a large three-story French-roof house, with sixty valuable lots, known as the Randall Homestead, located on Junction avenue, within five minutes' walk of either Corona or Grinnell Railway Stations. Free tickets for 12 M. train from Hunter's Point at auctioneers' office, No. 93 Liberty street.

By O. H. Pierson, at Bloomfield, N. J., on the property, at 12 M., public auction sale of 144 elegant building plots, situated on streets newly graded and shaded, in the midst of first-class improvements. Special train via Christopher and Barclay street ferries at 11:45 A. M. Tickets at auctioneer's office, No. 5 Pine street.

Thursday, June 25.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court sale, Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Referee, of the following valuable City real estate: Pearl street, Nos. 431 and 433, plat 25.2 by 79.16 feet, running through to New Chambers street, with buildings; West Thirteenth street, Nos. 22 and 24, just west of Fifth avenue, plot 50 by 137.6, with brick stable thereon; Delancey street, No. 218, one lot 25 by 100; Ninth avenue, east side, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, eight lots, each 24.8 by 100, taking in block front between streets named; East Thirty-ninth street, No. 240, plot 27 by 89.9, (rear line 42.2 feet;) East Sixty-first street, south side, 100 feet east of First avenue, one lot 25 by 100.5, and West Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, six gore lots in centre of block, just west of Sixth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James Wiley, Esq., Referee, of twelve four-story brick stores and tenements, each 14.5 by 43, with lots each 96 feet deep, Nos. 277 to 296, Fourth street, south side, ninety feet west of Avenue C.

By R. V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Allison, Esq., Referee, of the two-story and basement brick house, 22 by 32, with plot 50 by 100.11, No. 412 East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, south side, 195 feet east of First avenue, with lot in rear 25 by 100.11, fronting on One Hundred and Thirteenth street. Also, similar sale, A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, on East Thirtieth street, south side, 128.9 feet east of Third avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Macklin, Esq., Referee, of twelve lots, together forming a plot in size 201.10 by 150, on Tenth avenue, east side, taking in the block front between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets. Also, similar sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of house and lot, 16.8 by 58, on Prospect place, east side, 67.1 feet north of East Forty-second street.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, at the Exchange, public auction sale of a plot of six valuable lots, together in size 101.1 by 144.4 by 100.11 by 150, on Riverside avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth street, adjoining the Carrigan mansion.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court partition sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of five lots, each 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, south side, 105 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19 by 70, on West Forty-seventh street, south side, 41 feet east of Sixth avenue, and the house and lot No. 183 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 111.6 feet west of Third avenue.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., at Bay Chester, Westchester County, on the premises, at 12 M., public auction sale, by order of the Bay Chester Land Association, of 1,000 building-lots immediately adjoining and surrounding the new depot of the Harlem and Portchester Railroad, with water front and dock privileges, on Pelham Bay, a valuable property, only fifty minutes distant from Wall street. Special train from depot of Harlem and Portchester Railway, North New-York, at 10:30 A.M., via boat from Fulton slip at 9 and 9:45 o'clock, and Peck slip at 9:30 o'clock. Tickets at auctioneers' offices, No. 111 Broadway and No. 2,308 Third avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., on the property, at 12 M., public auction sale of 500 lots known as the Hyatt Homestead, situate between Winfield and Woodside, on the line of the Flushing and the North-side and Long Island Railroads, only ten minutes distant from ferry, and in all respects desirably located, the lots fronting on Thompson and Maurice avenues. Special train over Flushing Road, via James slip and Thirty-fourth street ferries, at 11:30 o'clock.

By O. H. Pierson, at Maplewood, N. J., on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, fifteen miles from New-York, on the ground, at 12 M., public auction sale of 250 choice lots lying near depot, distant two and a half miles from Newark. Special train via Barclay and Christopher street ferries at 11 o'clock.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Co., at Ocean Grove, N. J., six miles south of Long Branch, on the grounds, at 12 M., public auction sale of 250 lots, each 50 by 100, being a portion of the Ocean Park property. Purchasers and others wishing to attend auction will take train from foot of Rector street, via boat, at 7 or 9:40 o'clock.

Friday, June 26.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, north side, 60 feet west of Lexington avenue, and a house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on the same street, north side, 185 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of two lots, each 35 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, north side, 275 feet west of Seventh avenue.

Saturday, June 27.

By R. V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. W. Poucher, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.5 by 70, on Lexington avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-fifth street. Also at Continental Hotel, Peekskill, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 95 by 100, on Broadway, north-west corner of Fifth street, in the town of Verplank, Westchester County.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. J. Waldheimer, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet west of First avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Forty-sixth street, north side, 135 feet West of Lexington avenue.

By Blackwell & Utley, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. M. Stevens, Esq., Referee, of five lots of land on Everlyn place north-west corner of Grand avenue, West farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

EXCHANGE SALE, SATURDAY, JUNE 20.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Nicholay.

1 lot, Houston st., s. s., between Clinton and Suffolk sts., 25 by 102.2	$1,700

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, June 19.

Birmingham st., now or formerly No. 3, 20x37.6	$2,500
Grand Boulevard, s. e. corner of 93d st., 9x154.4	15,500
Mulberry st., No. 148, e. s., 76.6 ft. s. of Grand st., 27.2x100.6	15,000
Same property	16,000
4th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Wooster st., 25x100	18,200
33d st., s. s., 116.8 ft. e. of Madison av., 16.8x98.9	32,500
80th st., n. s., 305 ft. w. of 2d av., 22.4x102.2	7,700
55th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 11th av., 175x100.8	22,225
109th st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100.11	625
127th st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of 4th av., 75x99.11	16,500
139th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Alexander av., 50x100	5,000
154th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Cortlandt av., 25x100, Morrisania	6,000
Alexander av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 139th st., 20x106.6, Morrisania	7,000
Grove av., n. w. corner Cliff st., 50x100, Morrisania	7,000
Locust av., n. e. s., and Jefferson av., n. w. s., Nos. 9, 11, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33; Samuel Ryer homestead, West Farms, East, 25x100	7,000
2d av., s. e. corner 12th st., 20.8x100	28,000
12th av., w. s., extending from 94th st. to 95th st., extended 201.5x100; also all title to land under water from bulk-head line to w. line 13th av	13,750

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 927, 7 years, 5 years, per year, $10,500; 2 years, per year	$12,500
33d st., No. 32 East, 2 10-12 years, per year	3,000
6th av., No. 358, 4 7-12 years, per year	2,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PROPERTY OWNERS CAN LEASE THEIR property to a responsible builder who will improve it and keep it in perfect order; New-York City property only. Address BUILDER, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

A THREE-AND-A-HALF-STORY HIGH-stoop basement and cellar house for sale cheap, in West 11th st.; terms to suit purchasers; size, 21x45x95. BURNHAM, No. 609 Hudson st.

NO. 614 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—A SUPERBLY-finished high-stoop stone dwelling, with beautiful dining-room extension, for sale low, furnished or unfurnished. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME PROPERTY ON WASHington av., Brooklyn, consisting of house in fine order, garden filled with fruit, lawn, stable, if desired; will be sold below value, and on easy terms, if applied for soon. Apply at No. 37 Park row, Room No. 11, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM.—THE PLACE FOR A NEW-YORK FAMILY to Summer at; to exchange for New-York property, vessel property, or cash; twelve acres, highly cultivated; plenty fruit, (200 pear trees, &c.;) house five years old, nineteen rooms, heated by furnace; hot and cold water in all rooms; water-closets, bath-rooms; walls hard-finished and frescoed; everything first-rate shape; barns and other out-buildings; ten miles from Norwich, Conn.; three miles from railroad station. Apply to OVERTON & HAWKINS, No. 163 Maiden lane, New-York. Price, $10,000.

FOR SALE.—FARM OF 160 ACRES; HAS BEEN used for raising fancy stock; fine large two-story brick dwelling; smaller dwelling; very large barns and stables; about three to three and a half miles from steamboat landing, at Newburg, N. Y. Will be sold at a low price. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at six per cent. New-York City property may be taken in exchange. For further particulars apply to LAFLIN & RAND POWDER COMPANY, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE.—ON THE HUDSON, ONE HOUR AND thirty minutes from Wall st., a country seat that has no superior, in beauty of views and perfect healthfulness, on the river, with twenty acres of land under high cultivation, well adapted for villa sites; one and a quarter mile from railroad depot; house and grounds in perfect order. For further particulars address Box No. 252 Nyack Post Office.

AT PIERMONT.—FOR SALE OR RENT, WITHIN ten minutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by George A. Jones, consisting of twenty-two acres, fine house, stable, ice-house; magnificent view of the Hudson both north and south as far as the eye can reach; the new Grand Boulevard runs directly to the place; will be sold at a bargain or rented; seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or J. H. MALLORY, Nyack.

FOR SALE.—TWO HOURS FROM NEW-YORK BY Central Railroad of New-Jersey, house with twelve rooms, surrounded by large native oaks; plenty of out-buildings, and workman's house, 30, 80, 100, or 200 acres good grass, grain, or fruit land; terms made to suit. Address V. CAVALERA, Raritan, N. H.

FOR SALE—ON LINE OF CENTRAL RAILROAD of New-Jersey, at Elizabeth, N. J., Mansard-roof house at a great sacrifice; twelve rooms, large lot, desirably located; taxes and assessments paid; price, $6,600, worth $7,500; easy terms. Address Post Office Box No. 1,873.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE IN WEST VIRGINIA FOR sale.—20,000 acres heavily timbered land; plenty of black walnut and cherry and other woods; also coal and iron; cheap for cash; title perfect, and easy of access. Address Post Office Box No. 4,567.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT COOPERSTOWN, on Otsego Lake, and two unfurnished dwellings, for sale or rent; fine building lots for sale. Pamphlets descriptive of this scene of Cooper's Leatherstocking Tales sent by H. B. WALKER & CO., Cooperstown, N. Y.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY, SUBURBAN, OR Staten Island property, two plantations in Virginia, one in Georgia. Difference in value, cash.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

ORANGE, N. J.—SPECIALTY, LOW PRICES, EASY Terms—Residences for sale, very easy terms; rent furnished, unfurnished, season or year.
HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, twelve miles from New-York, in Westchester County, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, one and a half miles from depot; very roomy and commodious house; modern improvements; very handsome grounds; three and a half acres in lawn; beautifully wooded; over 100 fruit trees of choice varieties; fine barn and stables; ice-house full of ice; dairy; salt water at foot of lawn; fine boating and fishing; boat-house, boat-float, &c., &c.; to let, at a very moderate rent, to a careful and responsible tenant, and immediate possession given; furnished or unfurnished.
Apply to
OLIVER BRYAN,
No. 115 Broadway.

A FURNISHED MANSION ON THE HUDSON River to let, being the late residence of Herman Livingston, Esq.; beautifully located; boating, bathing, and fishing unsurpassed; all the principal trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats stop within a quarter of a mile of the house; personal examination of premises invited. Apply to E. H. BAURHYTE, Catskill Station, or J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, New-York City.

TO RENT—A NEAT, FULLY FURNISHED COTtage in Newtown, Conn., for three months; contains eleven rooms; price $250; situated on a hill, one a quarter miles from depot; stabling if desired, or horses to let. Address BENJ. G. CURTISS, Sandy Hook, Conn., or C. S. HINMAN, No. 293 Chapel st., New-Haven, Conn.

TO LET—AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A country residence, fully furnished; fine outbuildings; coach-house and stables; ice-house filled; garden made; country healthy and picturesque; one hour and twenty-five minutes to Bedford Station via Harlem Railroad express trains. Apply to RALPH MEAD, JR., Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties slip.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ONE HOUR'S ride from New-York, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; modern improvements; fine shade; centrally located; two minutes' walk from depot. Address M. W. T., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

TO LET—NO. 9 EAST 22D ST.; BEAUTIFUL FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house; in perfect order; all modern improvements.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET—NO. 27 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, Astor Place.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—A COTtage at Rye, near the Sound, with stable and pleasant grounds, with board if desired in the Cliff House adjoining. Apply to A. F. BRITTON, No. 11 Wall st.

NO. 13 VARICK PLACE, BETWEEN HOUSton and Bleecker sts.—To let, furnished rooms for housekeeping; bath, gas, hot and cold water. Seventh avenue cars pass the door.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE SIX-STORY store building, 25 by 114, with fine, dry basement, No. 27 Barclay street, near Broadway; in complete order, suitable for any business.
GEO. W. WELSH, No. 253 Greenwich st.

TO LET.—SPLENDID LARGE STORE AND BASEment, on Flatbush av., running through to Atlantic av.; plate-glass windows on both streets; good location for any business; to rent low. Apply to J. OGDEN SMITH, No. 157 Flatbush av., Brooklyn.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to T. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
GRAND JUBILEE AUCTION SALES.
PEERLESS HOMES ON THE SOUND.

100 ELEGANT VILLA SITES,
400 CHOICE LOTS,
WATER FRONTS AND VIEWS AT
GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND.
BY POSITIVE ORDER OF JAMES BLACKWELL Esq.,
ON
TUESDAY, JUNE 23,
On arrival of the special
STEAMER WILLIAM COOK.
Which will leave foot of
Dover st., (Pier No. 28,) East River, at 9:30 A. M. sharp, stopping at the foot of Noble st., Greenpoint, and foot of 33d st., East River, for passengers. Everything will be done to make this the most brilliant auction sale of the season. Music, Banquet, Harrison, Fisher, &c.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25,
HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE
OF FIVE HUNDRED LOTS.
HYATT HOMESTEAD,
BETWEEN WINFIELD AND WOODSIDE.
GREATEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED ON LONG ISLAND.

One hundred trains per day pass this property, distant only a few minutes from New-York.
Tickets, &c., of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES,
NO. 35 WALL ST.
and
NOS. 13 AND 15 BROAD ST.
ALSO THE BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS,
NOS. 113, 115, 117, 119, AND 121 CLINTON PLACE,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 30,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the Executors of
WM. P. FURNISS, DECEASED,
and in pursuance of a decree
OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The premises on Wall and Broad sts. are occupied as offices, and being near the STOCK EXCHANGE, DREXEL BUILDING, and MECHANICS' and other banks, are very desirable for Insurance Companies, Bankers, and Brokers.

75 per cent. may remain on
BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 7 Pine st.

O. H. PIERSON,
Auctioneer and Dealer in Real Estate,
No. 5 Pine st., New-York.
MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF THE SEASON.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1874.
144 SUPERB BUILDING PLOTS,
admirably located in the beautiful town of
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.,

Ten and three-quarter miles from New-York by the Montclair Railway, and four miles beyond Newark, five minutes' walk from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot, and within three minutes of the horse-cars that run direct to Newark. In the heart of the town, on Montgomery av., surrounded on all sides by very desirable improvements, high and well drained.

Bloomfield has several churches, many educational institutions, and most excellent society. As this sale is positive, and without any reservation whatever, the property will be sold to the highest bidder; there never will be a more advantageous opportunity offered to purchase property so eligibly situated. Terms liberal.

Special trains will leave foot of Christopher st. at 10:45, and Barclay st. at 10:50 A. M., stopping at Newark.

Music. Luncheon before the sale. Free passes. Maps, &c., of the auctioneer.

BLACKWELL & UTLEY,
AUCTIONEERS,
A RARE CHANCE TO SECURE AN ELEGANT HOME.
The delightfully-situated premises
AT CORONA,
(Formerly West Flushing, Long Island,) near all the railroad stations, well known as the "Randell" Homestead, comprising
LARGE THREE-STORY DWELLING,
(French roof,) and large wing attached,
BARNS, CARRIAGE-HOUSE, &c., &c.,
and about sixty lots, with
FINEST OF FRUIT AND SHADE TREES,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
on the premises, by order of William Randell,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1874, AT 1 P. M.

The above is in every particular one of the most desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York, and is but three minutes' walk from either the Corona or Grinnell stations, and fourteen minutes by rail to HUNTER'S POINT.

For full particulars, maps, photographs, &c., apply to BLACKWELL & UTLEY, No. 93 Liberty st., New-York, or A. P. RIKER, at Woodside and Whitestone.

GRAND SUMMER EXCURSION.
S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
Cheap Homes, with Rapid Transit and Low Fares,
AT BAYCHESTER.
1,000 CHOICE, ELEGANT, AND HEALTHY BUILDING SITES AT AUCTION.
By order of the Baychester Land Association,
DINGEE, PORTER & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell on the premises,
THURSDAY, June 25, 12 o'clock M.

Surrounding the new depot of the Harlem and Portchester Railroad at Baychester, Westchester County, N. Y., with extensive water front and dock privileges on PELHAM BAY, with its sea breezes, country air, boating, bathing, and fishing; magnificent avenues and drives; the only quick and cheap transit from the lower part of New-York; fifty minutes from Wall st.

TERMS easy; title warranted; no City taxation.
FINE MUSIC AND COLLATION.
Streets and avenues regulated and graded.

SPECIAL TRAIN leaves depot of Harlem and Portchester Railroad, North New-York, at 10:30 A. M., connecting with Harlem boats from Fulton Market slip at 9 and 9:45 A. M., and Peck slip at 9:30 A. M.

For particulars apply at the office of Auctioneer, No. 111 BROADWAY and No. 2,308 3D AV.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY O. H. PIERSON, AUCTIONEER AND DEALER IN REAL ESTATE, NO. 5 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
WORKING MEN, TRADESMEN, CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION!
THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1874.
By direction of the Maplewood Land Improvement Co., great sale of
250 CHOICE AND CHARMINGLY LOCATED BUILDING LOTS.
In the town of South Orange,
AT MAPLEWOOD,

Only one mile from South Orange, (two and a half miles from Newark City line,) in Orange Valley, the garden of New-Jersey; two minutes' walk of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad depot, immediately adjoining the rapidly-growing settlement of Wyoming.

Only fifteen miles from New-York. This is, beyond question, the most desirable property offered at auction this season, and will positively be sold to the highest bidder, on easy terms.

Remember, an investment made in these lots will yield a better interest than any savings bank.

Special train will leave foot of Christopher st., New-York, at 10:45, and Barclay st. at 11 A. M. on day of sale, stopping at Newark and Orange.

Music. Luncheon under a magnificent oak tree on arrival of train. Maps, free passes, &c., to be had of the auctioneer. O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—HON. WILLIAM MITCHELL, Referee.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 25, 1874, at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, the following valuable property belonging to the NORSWORTHY ESTATE:

NINTH AVENUE.—Entire front, east side, between 24th and 25th sts., eight lots, each 24 feet 8¼ inches by 100 feet. The court has fixed the minimum price for each corner lot at $12,000, and the others at $10,000.

PEARL STREET.—Nos. 431, 433; plot 25 feet 2 inches wide, with an average depth of 79 feet 10 inches, running through to New Chambers st., with buildings. Minimum price limited by the court, $20,000.

DELANCEY STREET.—No. 218; lot 25x100 feet. Minimum price limited by the court, $3,000.

THIRTEENTH STREET.—West, Nos. 22 and 24, just west of 5th av. Plot of ground 50x127 feet 6 inches, with brick stable. Minimum price limited by the court, $24,000.

THIRTY-SECOND AND THIRTY-THIRD STREETS—West. Six gores in centre of block, just west of 6th av. Minimum price limited by the court, $24,500.

THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—No. 240. East; plot of ground 27 feet front, 42 feet 2 inches rear, by 89 feet 9 inches deep. Minimum price limited by the court, $8,000.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET—East; four lots, south side, 100 feet east of 1st av., each 25x100 feet 5 inches. Minimum price limited by the court for each lot, $4,000.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. on day of sale; balance in thirty days, on delivery of deeds.

Maps and particulars of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE
OF THE
FIRST-CLASS SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT
Three-story and attic brick store and lot
NO. 618 WATER ST.,
opposite Gouverneur slip,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 23,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

This property is well adapted for storage or other heavy business.

Maps of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"**HOW MONEY IS LOST AND MADE** IN Wall Street."—A comprehensive pamphlet on stocks, privileges, &c., containing explanation of stock terms and abbreviations; memorable events in ten years; highest and lowest prices in ten years; compiled by Lapsley & Bazley, No. 74 Broadway. To be had of Brentano, No. 33 Union Square; news stands, Fifth Avenue, Windsor, Gilsey, and Grand Central Hotels.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE
CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN
AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Baltimore, Washington & Alexandria
BRANCH OF THE
Washington City & Point Lookout RR.
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

WE OFFER FOR SALE $500,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

THE ROAD IS LEASED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, WHICH CONTRACTS TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS AND TO PROVIDE A SINKING FUND SUFFICIENT TO RETIRE THE SAME PRIOR TO MATURITY. A CERTIFICATE TO THIS EFFECT IS ATTACHED TO EACH BOND.

THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS IS CALLED TO THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THESE BONDS.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co.,
BANKERS,
UNION BUILDING, NO. 52 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK.
The accounts and agency of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and private firms will receive careful attention.

NEW-YORK (7s) SEVENS,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,
FOR SALE
GEORGE K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY (LEASED.)

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

Proposals will be received at this office until noon on MONDAY, 29th inst., for ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS ($1,000,000) in the consolidated mortgage bonds of this company. These bonds will be issued in the form of "coupon" bonds of $1,000 each, or of "registered" bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable on the 1st of May and 1st of November, principal due in 1900. The mortgage by which they are secured is a first lien upon the entire railroad and franchises of the company. Each proposal must be for a price flat, and should be sealed and properly indorsed, and should state the kind and denomination of bonds wanted, and the name in which the registered bonds are to be issued should be accurately given.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a check for a sum equal to five per cent. on the amount of the bid, such sum to be applied toward payment in case of acceptance, and to be returned in case of rejection.

The bonds will be ready for delivery on THURSDAY, July 2, at this office, when and where the balance must be paid.

The company reserves the right to reject all proposals offered. C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, 22d June, 1874.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until noon on Monday, the 29th of June, inst., for one million of dollars, ($1,000,000,) in the first mortgage bonds of this company. These bonds will be issued in the form of "coupon" bonds, of $1,000 each, or of "registered" bonds, of $5,000 and $10,000 each, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable on 1st of January and 1st of July, principal due in 1903. The mortgage by which they are secured is a first lien upon the entire railroad property and franchises of the Company.

Each proposal should be sealed and properly indorsed, and should state the kind and denomination of bonds wanted, and the name in which the registered bonds are to be issued should be accurately given. Each must be accomponied by a check for a sum equal to five per cent. on the amount of the bid, such sum to be applied toward payment in case of acceptance, and to be returned in case of rejection.

The bonds will be ready for delivery on Thursday, July 2, at this office, when and where the balance must be paid.

The Company reserves the right to reject all proposals offered. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 6, 1874.
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Six bonds of the Construction and Equipment Sinking Fund bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, due 1st January, 1913, being Nos. 76, 165, 203, 407, 444, and 449, having been drawn by lot for the sinking fund, the holders thereof are requested to present the same for payment at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, on or before the 1st proximo, after which time interest will cease on the same.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

OFFICES OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL ST.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1874.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this company will be held at their general offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., on THURSDAY, the 25th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to the Erie Railway Company, then to be submitted to them for their vote upon the acceptance or rejection of the same, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of 8th av. and 23d st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 15th of July next.
By order of the Board.
A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY. Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.
Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova,
John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1874, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th proximo.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1874.

THE BONDS OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY maturing on the 1st of July next may be exchanged for the Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this company, on presentation at the Union Trust Company.

Bonds not exchanged will be paid at maturity at the Treasurer's office, Bank of New-York.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ANY PARTY HAVING FROM $10,000 UPward, to put into business, can have an opportunity of buying an interest in one of the best enterprises of the day, strictly first-class and legitimate. Address B. R. C., Box No. 4,723 New-York Post Office.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

COUPONS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD 7 3-10 BONDS
WANTED BY
H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
No. 9 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST-MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and the California and Oregon Railroad Company, due July 1, 1874, will be paid in gold at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau st.

Holders presenting ten or more coupons will leave them for examination, in which case a receipt will be given, and payment made on the following day.

This is rendered necessary by the discovery that forged coupons are in circulation.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent.; also, an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.

Transfer-books closed from 20th inst., to July 1, 1874, inclusive. D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1874.

SIXTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual Quarterly Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 6th, and reopened on the morning of the 16th day of July. J. B. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed until July 2.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
CAPITAL.........$300,000 | SURPLUS.........$320,000
WASHINGTON A. HALL, President.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.
The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., has this day been declared, payable July 1, 1874.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1874.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

Transfer books will be closed on the 20th day of June until July 1. JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND
ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF THIS Company, also of the Missouri state Bonds, $3,000,000, known as the "Hannibal and St. Joe issue," due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall st.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS'
NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed from 22d inst. to 1st proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1874. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 19, 1874.

INTEREST DUE JULY 1, ON ROCHESTER Water Loan Bonds will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York. The transfer books of the registered bonds will close on 24th June, and reopen July 2. JOHN WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a Dividend of Six per cent., payable July 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT free of tax, payable on the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed till that date. R. BAYLES, President.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until July 2.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable July 1, 1874, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1874.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Three Dollars per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after July 1, ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—A Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.) free of taxes has been declared on the capital of this Bank, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will close on 22d June and re-open on the 2d July. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE JULY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, negotiated and guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, hotels, boarding houses, and others, at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.; conducted by American ladies.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH AV., will be found, as usual, a large selection of first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City or country; also, coachmen, waiters, gardeners, &c.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell.—Competent and reliable servants; highly recommended; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants; hotels, &c., promptly suited.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—By a very neat, intelligent young girl who is competent to do her work well; is kind and attentive to children; a good home preferred to high wages; will take a place in City or country; will give good reference for honesty, character, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Waitress.—By a very respectable young girl; very good chamber-maid and waitress; best City testimonials; country or City; sober, honest, neat, kind, and obliging. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very respectable, neat French girl, speaking German and English, as chamber-maid and waitress; is fully capable in each capacity; first-class City reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau, up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITING, WASHING, and Ironing.—By a very tidy young girl who will give very best City references from families who can be seen in this City; thoroughly understands her work in all its branches, and will be useful. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class chamber-maid in a private family, and would do plain sewing; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; City or country; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chamber-maid and to do fine washing, or as laundress; understands all kinds of fine fluting; three years' good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 201 East 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid or to take care of children; sews on machine; low wages. Can be seen at her last place, No. 115 West 28th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY an American girl with four years' recommendation from a private family; City or country; is ready. Call at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 345 East 31st st.

CHAMBERMAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or waitress; willing and obliging. Apply at the Harlem Employment Bureau, No. 2,147, 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN woman to do up-stairs work, or take care of children. Apply at last employer's, 142 East 18th st., City.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two very tidy girls, who wish to live together, in City or country; both understand their work well; will do the work of a family between them; cook makes very nice bread and biscuits, and plain pastry well; both will give excellent recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands soups, fish, meats, game, &c.; is a good pastry maker; can get up a variety of desserts, creams, jellies, and nice side dishes; can preserve fruit of all kinds; best seven years' City reference; City or country. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau, up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two young women; wish to live together; one as good, plain cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, and assist in the washing; both doing the work of a small family between them; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, IN City or country; has no objection to a good boarding-house; bakes, makes pastries, creams, and all sorts of delicacies; will give very best recommendations for honesty and character, and is not extravagant. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands French and English cooking perfectly; is a thorough bread and biscuit baker; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; can do all kinds of French, German, and English cooking, also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish the very best of references. Inquire for S., at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; she is a first-class cook: meats, game, soups, pastry, jellies, creams, &c.; can get up nice side dishes; good baker; best seven years' City reference; country or City; understands preserving of all kinds of fruits. Call at No. 242 East 25th st., near 2d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—IN THE country.—By a young Protestant girl, who has good recommendations for competency, honesty, and industry; makes excellent bread and nice biscuits; understands all kinds of family cooking well. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman; she is a thorough cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, and all other cooking; gets up nice dishes; excellent baker; very best City references; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SISTERS; GOOD COOK, and excellent washer and ironer; one as chambermaid, waitress, and general housework, (or do the work between them); City or country; have suitable references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN OF THIRTY, IN a family, to cook, wash, and iron, or will do the general work of a small family; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, City or country, by a very experienced, neat, tidy, respectable young woman; good reference from highly respectable New-York families. To be seen at No. 69 6th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK; HAS very best reference from private families in this City; is thorough in every branch of her business; makes bread and all sorts of cakes; willing and obliging. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK AND CHAMBERMAID, &c.—BY TWO very excellent Scotch girls; are both capable and willing, and will do a family's work cheerfully together; in country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-class meat cook in a hotel, &c.; understands her business thoroughly, and has excellent references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; soups, game, &c.; jellies, ice-cream; excellent baker; good references. Call for two days at No. 430 2d av., between 25th and 26th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, AND chambermaid and waiter, in the country.—By very competent girls, with very good reference. To be seen at No. 69 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; perfectly understands her business; City or country. Call at No. 77 West 52d st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS PLAIN cook; will assist with washing; City or country; good reference. Call at 220 West 18th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GERMAN girl to cook, wash, and iron; very willing; City or country. Call at No. 93 East Houston st., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WHO will wash and iron for a small family; with references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

Families or hotels can be promptly suited with competent male or female help, (for any capacity and of all nationalities,) whose references have been thoroughly investigated, by leaving their orders at

S. & E. V. ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situation may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities by applying, in person or by written order, at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INTELLIGENT WIDOW woman to do general house-work in a small family, (adults;) excellent laundress and good cook; City or country. Call at No. 242 West 41st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL WITH two years and six months' recommendations, to do general house-work; City or country. Inquire at No. 279 Bowery, entrance on Houston st.

IF YOU WANT GOOD COLORED HELP, JUST from the South, call at No. 85 4th av.
J. GA. WAY.

. W. CARPENTER,
No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.,
Supplies employers in City or country with reliable
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC
Servants of all kinds.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Protestant lady's maid; dresses hair, makes dresses, and understands her business perfectly; best City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Companion.—By an American young woman; will travel with a lady or make herself useful; very highly respectable and recommended; good seamstress; neat and kind. Call at Bookham's new office, 309 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH maid; a splendid hair-dresser and an excellent dress-maker; is efficient in every way for the above capacities. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, about thirty; is a first-class laundress; French fluting, box fluting, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; highly recommended; sober, honest, obliging, &c. Call at Bookham's New Office, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; is neat and tidy; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, Nos. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; has unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; has the very best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY COMPETENT WOMan who will give first-class recommendations; does fine washing first-class; will take a place in City or country, as desired; does fluting very nicely. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, OR FINE Washing.—By a neat, respectable, and industrious young woman, as laundress and chamber-maid; is competent in capacity, honest, sober, obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 285 1st av., between 16th and 17th sts., second floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, understanding her business perfectly, with best City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; excellent City reference. Call at No. 244 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS; can go out on Mondays, either washing or ironing; best City references. Call or address 362 West 42d st.

MAID.—BY A FRENCH MAID, TO TAKE CARE OF children; would like to go with a family traveling in Europe; willing to pay her passage; good reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 86 Madison av.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN; thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant, and bring it up on a bottle; very best testimonials for capability, attention, kind, obliging, sober, honest, &c. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID, OR TAKE Care of Children, or Table Girl.—By a young English girl; two years' first-class reference. Apply at No. 401 West 26th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, POSITION AS nurse and attendant on invalid lady or child, or resident attendant in office practice; references. Only first-class physicians and their patients address "Care," Box No. 52 Astoria, Long Island, or apply at No. 64 Irving place.

NURSE.—BY A FULLY-CAPABLE INFANT'S nurse; is a young, respectable, and highly-recommended person; can take full charge of an infant and bring it up on the bottle; is trustworthy and reliable. Can be seen at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTESTant young woman as first-class nurse; understands her business perfectly; can take care of an infant from its birth, and bring it up on a bottle; is neat and tidy; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a good seamstress and very fond of children; would like a place in City or country; can furnish the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESpectable English Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; is a neat hand-sewer, or would take entire charge of an infant from its birth; has unexceptionable reference; City or country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO take care of grown children; is a good plain sewer and expert operator on Weed's machine; or will sew entirely; no objection to the country for Summer; City references. Apply at No. 159 West 51st st.

NURSE.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS INfant nurse or care for grown children; is a good family seamstress; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AS NURSE, to take care of growing children or a baby; is a good seamstress. Can be seen at present situation, No. 671 5th av.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman; aged thirty; highly respectable; thorough waitress, excellent carver, getting up salads of all kinds; care of silver; can take the place of a man in private families, hotel, or Summer-house; best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands care of silver, and making salads thoroughly; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WANTED—FAMILY WASHING BY A RESPECTable woman, (widow;) best of references given. Address M. I., Station D, Post Office, or apply at No. 247 Thompson st.

MALES

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed).
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS WILLING to make himself generally useful; has had four years' experience in the insurance business, and would prefer that business; reference given. Address J. S. L., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN OR OUT OF THE City; groceries preferred. Address for one week, G. K., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK, Washer, and Ironer.—By Scotch Protestant man and wife, aged forty years; no children; man can care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, do gardening, &c.; wife is a good cook and nice washer and ironer; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER—COOK.—BY A Swedish couple; both are competent in the above duties; wife would do the washing; man to be useful; will milk and do everything about a gentleman's place; the best of references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young man; excellent coachman and groom; good driver; thoroughly understands care of horses, stock, gardening, farming, or any work about the farm or garden; willing to do it; very highest testimonials. Call at Bookham's new office, 309 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable and temperate single young man, who can drive either in City or country; is a good groom, and a good hand to keep carriages and harness in order; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11 st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable married man; understands the whole care of a gentleman's place; is a first-class groom; has a perfect knowledge of horses; the best of references from last employer. Call for two days for Wm. K. at No. 1,252 Broadway, harness store.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A TRUSTworthy and reliable Englishman on a gentleman's place; is a thorough coachman, gardener, and dairyman, and willing to be generally useful; has five years' reference from his last employer. Address H. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRIVER, whose reference will certify of long experience as such; no objection to the country; four years' City reference. Call or address for three days S. G., No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man as coachman and groom; can milk and work in a garden; has some of the very best City and country references. Address C. M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, lately landed, to go in the country, as coachman and groom, or work in the garden; a good milker, and not afraid to work. Call at No. 220 West 18th st. D. Conroy, top floor, front.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man in a private family; is a good groom and a careful driver; with the best of City references; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 104 East 30th st., or address by note W. G.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; COMPETENT and experienced; understands his business; City or country; best references. Address Walsh, Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant single young man, who can care, groom, and drive horses; assist in gardening, and make himself useful. Call at 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man; understands his business perfectly; careful City driver; three years' excellent reference. Call or address D. R., No. 130 West 49th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; can give seven years' reference from last place. Apply to No. 315 Madison av.

FARMER, CARPENTER, &c.—BY A REspectable Frenchman, aged twenty-eight, who was brought up a farmer, and can milk, do gardening, also carpenter's work; has his own chest of tools; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; NO CHILDREN; PROficient in hardy and exotic grape culture; approved farm, fruit, flower, and vegetable routine, and care of stock and poultry; noteworthy references and credentials. Address GARDENER, No. 153 West 26th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of stock; is a good milker; will make himself useful; five years' City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GARDENER OR GARDENER AND COACHMAN—By a reliable married man, English, aged 28; family small; understands greenhouse, &c.; strictly temperate; three years' good reference from last employer. Address A. B. C., *Times* Office.

HANDY MAN, COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN English Protestant man, aged twenty-three years, with best recommendations; can do carpentering, painting, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, &c. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGE TWENty-four, with good references, any kind of light work; no objection to the country; wages no object. Call at No. 450 West 33d st.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH WAITer in a private family or hotel, who is expert at his duties in every respect, and has many years' unexceptionable references from first-class families; speaks English perfectly. Address J. J., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH TWO YEARS' excellent references; speaks French and English; is a thorough waiter; willing to do everything required, clean silver and windows; is clean, sober, industrious, and trustworthy. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business, in a private family; has long and satisfactory discharges. Call in grocery store, No. 488 6th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; good City references; City or country. Address for two days F. W., Box No. 79 *Times* Up town Office, No. 54½ East 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, IN A private family; has the best of City reference. Address Henry Williams, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WATCHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEman, as day or night watchman in a bank, safe deposit company, factory, or hotel. Address Watchman, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron for a small American family living a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 122 Pearl st., first floor.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, July 4, at 9 A. M.
BRITANNIC........SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC...........SATURDAY, July 18, at 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, June 24	Algeria, Saturday, July 18
*Russia, Wednesday, July 1	Cuba, Wednesday, July 22
China, Saturday, July 4	Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29
Calabria, Wednesday, July 8	*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5
*Scotia, Wed'day, July 15	China, Saturday, Aug. 8

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Wednesday, June 24
STATE OF VIRGINIA.........Wednesday, July 8
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, July 22

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

THE STATE LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

After Saturday, June 13, the steamers of this line will be dispatched every alternate Wednesday until July 22, when regular weekly sailings (every Wednesday) will commence.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN.....June 13
PEMBROKE......June 27

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.........$55 currency.
Steerage.............$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Ethiopia, Tuesday...June 23	Caledonia, Thurs'y.July 2
Italia, Thursday....June 25	Alexandria, Sat....July 4
Elysia, Saturday....June 27	California, Tues....July 7
Bolivia, Tuesday....June 30	Castalia, Thursday.July 9

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $30. STEERAGE, $20.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy....Sat., June 27, 3 P. M. | Canada..July 11, 2:30 P. M.
Spain....July 4, 9 A. M. | Egypt...July 18, 9:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, Capt. ANDREWS.....Thursday, June 25, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, June 30.
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, July 14,

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, SURMONT.........Saturday...June 27
WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ....Saturday...July 11
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE....Saturday...July 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—*Lengthened* steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the *French* line.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........June 23, 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE...........June 30, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. ——...............July 1[illegible], 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN......July 21, 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE.......July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Aug. 4, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship FRANKFURT, Capt. F. v. BULOW, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. ERNST, on SATURDAY, June 27.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..............30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, June 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, July 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, July 18, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, July 25, 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE, to and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including all necessaries for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. C. C. LIMA, June 27, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.
ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Tuesday, July 7.
COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, July 18, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

GREAT REPUBLIC.........June 27
COLIMA.................July 11
ALASKA.................July 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..June 24	From Yokohama...July 3
From Hong Kong..July 8	From Yokohama...July 17
From Hong Kong..July 22	From Yokohama...July 31

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, June 24.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, June 27.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
ATLAS.........June 26
CLARIBEL......July 17

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ANDES.........June 26
ETNA..........July 7

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, June 23.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 30.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, July 7.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..............Wednesday, June 24
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)..............June 27
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)........July 2
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)....July 9

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist* for June contains fare and expenses for over 2,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:10 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 10:10 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 21, 1874, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, June 15, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.
9:40 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.
2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8, N. R., } &c.
4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.
5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS, leave 24th st. pier at 9 A. M. and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch. Returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M., 24th st. pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 18th. 7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 18th. 11:30 A. M.
Friday, 19th.... 7:00 A. M.	Friday, 19th....11:30 A. M.
Saturday, 20th. 8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 20th. 12:00 M.
Sunday, 21st... 8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 21st... 1:00 P. M.
Monday, 22d.... 9:00 A. M.	Monday, 22d.... 1:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 23d...10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 23d... 2:30 P. M.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 22d.....2:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d.....8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d....2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 23d....9:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 24th.3:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 24th..10:00 A. M.
Thursday, 25th..3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 25th..6:00 A. M.
Friday, 26th....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 26th....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 27th..3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th..6:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave foot of Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st. (north of Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at YONKERS, TARRYTOWN, and NYACK, (by ferry-boat,) POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON, connecting for all points WEST and NORTH.

Trip tickets to WEST POINT, CORNWALL, and NEWBURG, returning same day, $1.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Monday's, Wednesday's, and Friday's at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st., on and after the 15th returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st., 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzen's, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) Esopus—the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The New Summer Resort, Woodsburg Pavilion,

WOODSBURG, L. I.

This entirely new, beautiful, and commodious hotel, situated at Woodsburg, two and a half miles from Rockaway, South Side, Long Island, sixteen miles from New-York, having been greatly enlarged and magnificently equipped, is now one of the finest and most complete hotels in the State, and as a family resort cannot be equaled for its accommodations, will be opened June 1.

Those desiring a delightfully cool and pleasant Summer home will find in this house superior attractions, having a view of the ocean for twenty miles, being entirely new and replete with all modern conveniences found in any city hotel, such as gas, water in every room, hot and cold water baths, and steam heat throughout.

Surf and still-water bathing within a few moments' walk. Fine drives, with carriages for guests, fishing and boating on the bay. Location and climate unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. The house will be kept in strictly first-class style. Liberal terms will be offered to those wishing to engage rooms for the season.

Fine stables for private teams attached to the hotel.

The house is accessible by the South-side Railroad of Long Island, also Long Island Railroad via Ocean Point. Trains leave every two hours, arriving at Woodsburg in one hour; South-side Railroad, from Grand and Roosevelt sts.; Long Island Railroad, 34th st. and Peck slip. For time-table see daily papers. Terms—$15 to $18 per week; $3 per day. Address N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.

WEST END HOTEL.

This hotel will open on the 18th of June. Rooms can be engaged at the office of D. M. Hildreth, No. 52 Broadway, New-York; G. G. Presbury, No. 39 Franklin st., Baltimore, or by letter addressed West End Hotel, Long Branch.

Prices for the season will depend upon location and rooms occupied.

Twenty per cent. reduction for the months of June and September.

PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors.

RENOVO HOTEL.—A DELIGHTFUL AND healthy Summer resort on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; also located on the west branch of the Susquehannah River, surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, with fine trouting streams in the vicinity, will open for boarders June 22; accommodations first-class and charges reasonable; trains leave from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., at 8:30 P. M. and 12 night, arriving at Renovo at 11 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The route to Renovo is one of the most attractive and picturesque Summer trips that can be enjoyed. Excursion tickets at reduced rates for sale at Nos. 526, 435, 271 Broadway, and No. 1 Astor House. For rooms and rates, apply to R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor, Renovo, Clinton County, Penn.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.—THE UNDERSIGNED, formerly of the Atlantic House, Newport, R. I., has taken for the present season the hotel at OAKLAND BEACH, Warwick, R. I., and will open the same to the public July 1. This hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points. Steam-boat communication with Providence four times each way daily. Application by mail will receive prompt attention.
GEORGE A. HAZARD, Providence, R. I.

A FAMILY RESORT.

Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

BELMONT HALL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

Now open; put in fine order; fronts the Bay; enlarged with number of fine rooms, newly and handsomely furnished; two blocks from landing; thirty minutes by boat, every half hour from Dey st. and Battery. Single gentlemen, $10 per week; liberal rates to families.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.

BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

GRANDVIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Delightfully situated on the Watnong Mountain, twenty minutes' drive from depot; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living; excellent stabling. A suite of rooms and a new cottage with board in hotel or private table. Particulars at No. 45 5th av.

PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND,

IS NOW OPEN FOR RECEPTION OF GUESTS,

situated on the Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island, on line of the South Side Railroad, within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York; good yachting, fishing, gunning; also, pleasant drives and well-shaded walks; rooms large and airy; good table at moderate prices. For terms, &c. address

WAINWRIGHT & MURRAY, Proprietors.

N. B.—Good livery attached to hotel.

THOMSON HOUSE, AT KANE, PENN., ON THE Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, situated on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,000 feet above the sea, will open for Summer guests, June 22. Trains leave from the foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. at 8:30 P. M. and 10 o'clock night, arriving at Kane at 3:25 P. M. and 9:15 P. M. For rooms and rates, apply to R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor, Kane, McKean County, Penn.

THE NEW UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

This thoroughly built and richly furnished house with all the modern improvements and accommodations for over twelve hundred guests, will be opened on the 20th of June. Orders for rooms will receive prompt attention.

AINSWORTH, TOMPKINS, PERRY & CO.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.

EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

CHAMBERLIN'S HOTEL,

RAHWAY, N. J.

One hour from New-York; thirty trains per day; near depot. Families and single gentlemen can be furnished with board, with gas, hot and cold water, bath room, at moderate prices. WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor.

OAK GROVE COTTAGES—HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., forty-eight miles from New-York City, one and a half miles from West Point Military Academy, and a quarter of a mile from Cozzens' West Point Hotel, will be opened to accommodate families desiring board at reasonable terms. Address GOODSELL BROTHERS, Highland Falls, N. Y.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

Only twenty-five minutes from New-York.

DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.

WM. L. McINTIRE, Proprietor.

BUDD'S LAKE, N. J.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR a few more families at elegant WAGNER MANSION; mountain air, boating, fishing, croquet lawn. $10 and upwards. References. Apply to B., Tyson's, No. 745 6th av.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE BUTTERFIELD House, Utica, N. Y., always a first-class house, has of late won fresh popularity under the management of C. A. LINSLEY & CO., and that tourists in transitu find there the elegances, style, and comforts of the best metropolitan hotels.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Opens June 15; pure mountain air; no mosquitoes, extensive lawn, fine drives. Take parlor-cars on Morris and Essex Railroad, 4:10 train.
J. WARREN COLEMAN.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?—For pamphlet descriptive of the attractive Summer resorts and boarding places on the Erie Railway within 100 miles of New-York, apply at Erie Offices, Nos. 241, 529, or 957 Broadway.

COLUMBIA WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, near Hudson, N. Y.—This water is universally regarded as the best combination of healthy ingredients of any in the country; fine air; beautiful grove; best references given. C. B. NASH.

THE PARRY HOUSE, AT HIGHLAND FALLS on the banks of the Hudson, one and a half miles from West Point, is now open. Terms, $12 to $18 per week. Address WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO County, N. Y., will open June 15. Parties desiring circulars, or wishing to engage rooms, will address D. P. PETERS, Hotel Fenimore.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, now open; twenty minutes from New-York by rail or boat; special rates made with families. Address R. McMICHAEL.

CRARYVILLE HOTEL, ON LINE OF HARLEM Railroad; superb scenery, fine trout fishing. Address B. N. CRARY, Manager.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

This favorite Summer resort open from June 16 to Oct. 1, 1874. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

IRVING HOUSE, (FORMERLY COOPER COTtage,) Long Branch, N. J., has been enlarged and refurnished; is now open. Terms reasonable.
GEORGE B. BORTON.

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE AGAIN doubled in size, opens June 25; scenery unsurpassed. Address ALBERT K. SMILEY, New Platz, N. Y.

WESTBROOK HOUSE, KINGSTON, TOWNSEND, Proprietor.—Elegant grounds, accommodations; Catskill mountain scenery; $10 weekly; leave Mary Powell, Baldwin, Cornell. Apply WESTBROOK, No. 5 Beekman st., Room No. 7.

SANDS POINT HOTEL, SANDS POINT, LONG Island, now open. For terms, &c., address G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

Major CHAS. W. BARKER, Auctioneer.

SPEED. PEDIGREE. SPEED.

FOURTH GREAT POSITIVE SALE OF THE MOST FASHIONABLY-BRED TROTTING STOCK IN AMERICA.

THE PROPERTY OF COL. A. H. TAYLOR, AT TAYLOR'S STOCK FARM, CENTRAL VALLEY, NEAR TURNER'S, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., ON THURSDAY, JUNE 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

The STOCK COMPRISES FIFTY head of stallions, brood mares, colts, and fillies, the get of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Volunteer, Florida, Aberdeen, Middletown, Beely Denton, Toronto Chief, Long Island Black Hawk, Rich's Jupiter, Tycoon, Harry Clay, Hamperion, Jonesboro', &c., &c.

A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE, via Erie Railroad, on day of sale from foot of Chambers st., at 9 A. M., returning immediately after sale.

CATALOGUES CAN BE OBTAINED AT BARKER'S City Auction Mart and New-York Tattersall's, corner of Broadway and 39th st., or of Col. A. H. TAYLOR, Turner's, Orange County, N. Y.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OR POSTPONEMENT.

HARNESS, SADDLES, AND BRIDLES, Linen Sheets, Lap Dusters; Victoria Kersey Blankets for Summer $7 each, regular price, $12. My harness are all hand made; a good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., and Nos. 21 and 23 College place.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, in which will be found horse-blankets in all grades, carriage-robes, lap-dusters, linen and Summer-woolen horse-sheets, fly-nets, English saddles and bridles, stirrups, bits, and spurs, riding and driving whips.
W. CLARK'S PATENT HORSE-CLIPPERS, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

I HAVE A FEW MORE WAGONS FOR SALE, my own make, that I am closing out at reduced prices. ISAAC LOCKWOOD, Corner 127th st. and 3d av.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS old, about sixteen hands high, Patchen stock, well broke to single and double harness, perfectly kind and gentle; a superior family horse. Apply at private stable, 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th sts.—Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or separate, with or without private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; apartments can be secured for the Winter.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th Avs.—Good accommodations, with first-class board, for good class people only, $2 and $2 50 per day; table d'hôte. H. LEFLER.

NO. 30 GREAT JONES ST., NEAR GRAND Central Hotel.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished, for families or single gentlemen, with good board; terms moderate; references.

TWO LARGE, AIRY, CONNECTING ROOMS, second floor, with board, at Summer prices; also, hall room, with closet. No. 36 East 12th st., between University place and Broadway.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.,
First house from 5th av., a handsome suite of rooms to let with board, separately or together; family small; terms moderate. References exchanged.

NO. 38 EAST 26TH ST., ADJOINING UNION League Club.—Furnished rooms, without board; rooms on first floor, with bath; house completely renovated; newly furnished; references.

A PARLOR FLOOR, (THREE LARGE ROOMS,) handsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c., with private table, or without board; also single room. No. 36 East 20th st.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST., FIRST HOUSE WEST of 5th av.; elegantly-furnished double and single rooms, with or without board; delightful airy location; reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent handsomely-furnished rooms, singly or en suite, without board.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO RENT WITH BOARD at Summer prices; references exchanged. No. 51 East 21st st.

NO. 16 LIVINGSTONE PLACE, STUYVESANT square. Rooms to let, with or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT STAMFORD.—A FEW persons can be accommodated with board at one of the most delightful residences in this charming place; house large, within five minutes' of depot, overlooking the Sound, and has modern improvements; grounds well shaded; fruit, &c., in abundance. Particulars with COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED AT A pleasant farm house in the Catskill Mountains, twenty-three miles from the landing; terms, $7 per week. Address DAVID DAVIS, Union Society Post Office, Greene County, N. Y. Refers to George Wilson, No. 63 William st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—MORRISTOWN, N. J.; FIRST class board and very desirable accommodations can be had for a season of eleven weeks from June 25; references given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 367.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT ORANGE, N. J., TO let—Large airy room with first-class board, within five minutes' walk of depot; house pleasantly situated, with fine lawn and shade; terms reasonable. Address A. B. C., Orange, N. J.

PERSONS LOOKING FOR PLEASANT, AIRY rooms, shady grounds, fine drives, with good board, boating, and fishing facilities, can find them at a farm-house near Bridghampton. Address M. R., Watermills, Long Island.

STAMFORD, CONN.—BOARD IN A PLEASANT farm house; fine stream of water on grounds; good fishing; fifteen minutes from depot; shade, fruit, vegetables, milk, and eggs abundant. Address M. L. DUNN, Stamford.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—EXCELLENT BOARD, extra large rooms, delightful situation; croquet lawn, garden, stabling, &c.; terms from $8, $10, $12, $15, each. Address Mrs. A., Post office, or South st., Morristown, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson.—Grounds large, well shaded; fine river view. Apply to Mrs. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JNO. J. ANGEVENE, Bank of the Republic.

FORT WASHINGTON, OVERLOOKING Hudson River; beautiful shaded grounds; excellent board. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

FIFTEEN BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at farm-house near Catskill Mountains; price, $10. Address C. BLOOM, Catskill.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD ON THE line of the Erie Railway not over twenty miles from New-York; location must be pleasant and healthful, and on high ground. Address, giving full particulars, A. H. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY OF SIX (WHO WILL give and require the best references) desire good board within an hour's ride of the City. Address Post Office Box No. 5,555.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SEA CLIFF AND Glen Cove, Landing at Whitestone Each Way.—Sea Cliff House open, with excellent accommodations for 400 guests; superior bathing, boating, and fishing. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip, New-York, daily, Sundays excepted, at 8:30 A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d st. each way. On and after June 25, the SEDGWICK will make two round trips daily, leaving Sea Cliff 6:45 A. M., and 3 P. M.; foot of Grand st., East River, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Large discount to Sabbath-school and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island, and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents. J. & E. MYERS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SUNNYSIDE GROVE, AT Irvington, twenty-five miles up the Hudson, exclusively for Sunday-schools and temperance associations; Elm Park, College Point, and other groves. Steam-boats Wm. Cook, capacity 2,000; J. S. Underhill for smaller parties; barges T. C. Durant, and other. Apply to Capt. CHAS. ADAMS, No. 3 Battery place.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FISHERMEN, IF YOU WANT TO LOSE A thirty-pound fish, don't use FORSTER'S IMPROVED GIMP GUT. No. 25 Delancey st.

MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING.

BATTERY TO HARLEM RIVER IN TWENTY MINUTES.

A public mass-meeting of business men, property-owners, tax-payers, and citizens generally, will be held at the REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, on

Monday, June 22, at 12:30 o'clock.

or immediately on the close of the sales of that day, to ask the Governor to sign such City Rapid Transit bills now in his hands as, without injury to the City or its people, promise immediate execution, and especially to sign the GREENWICH ELEVATED EXTENSION BILL, so that the road already partially completed may be fully finished, if possible, within the coming year.

A prominent citizen will preside, and many representative men of ability are expected to present their views on the subject. A statement from the Greenwich Road will be read at the meeting.

W. B. OGDEN, President North Side Association.
WM. R. MARTIN, President West Side Association.
F. B. THURBER, Sec'y N. Y. Cheap Transp't Ass'n. (Indorsing Greenwich Elevated Road only.)
S. E. CHURCH, Chairman Executive Committee, New-York Rapid Transit Association.
JAMES B. COLGATE, President Gold Exchange.
WM. E. DODGE, GEO. H. BROADHEAD, FRANKLIN EDSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S.

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

THE LARGEST HOUSES AND THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC AND DEMONSTRATIVE AUDIENCES EVER ASSEMBLED IN AMERICA.

LADIES' HURDLE AND FLAT RACES UPON NEWLY IMPORTED ENGLISH THOROUGHBREDS, SPECIALLY TRAINED FOR THE GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JOCKEY RACES, ILLUSTRATIVE OF ENGLAND'S GREAT ANNUAL CARNIVAL, THE DERBY DAY.

ROMAN CHARIOT RACES; ROMAN STANDING RACES; LIBERTY RACES; ELEPHANT, PONY, and MONKEY RACES, AS USUAL.

DONNYBROOK FAIR AND THE LANCASHIRE RACES, ALL GIVEN IN FULL, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

AMONG THE MANY FEATURES IN THE WORLD-RENOWNED MENAGERIE IS THE MONSTER BLACK RHINOCEROS, Weighing 9,500 Pounds.

DOORS OPEN AT 1:30 AND 7. PERFORMANCE At 2:30 and 8.

Box Office open three days in advance.

ATHLETIC GAMES.

THE GRAND CARNIVAL OF AMATEUR ATHLETES will commence Friday Evening, June 26, continuing Afternoon and Evening, one week. Printed Rules and List of Prizes furnished by addressing "COMMITTEE ATHLETIC GAMES," ROMAN HIPPODROME. The several acts assigned for each Exhibition will not detract from, but be introduced in ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PROGRAMME.

The Athletic Games proper will be succeeded, July 6, by a series of WALKING MATCHES, by the LETTER CARRIERS of New-York and adjacent cities, open to all Letter Carriers in the employ of the United States Government.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8 o'clock.

LAST WEEK
Of the engagement of
MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ.

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1874,
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Will be presented a new dramatization of Mrs. Wood's very popular emotional romance of

EAST LYNNE,

With

Miss Le Clercq in the dual characters of { Lady Isabel and Madame Vine.

APPROPRIATE SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

FRIDAY EVENING, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ.

ONLY "EAST LYNNE" MATINEE, SATURDAY, June 27.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

Lessee..............C. R. THORNE, Sr.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, and every evening during the week, and Saturday matinée at 2, first times of an entire new play, in five acts, entitled

THE TWO SISTERS, OR THE DEFORMED.

With new local scenery, and cast with an additional company, the above play will introduce the checkered scenes of City life among the high and low, rich and poor, of New-York.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

LETTER-CARRIERS' WALK.—OPEN TO every letter-carrier in the employ of the United States Government, except professional walkers. For particulars and printed rules address Committee Athletic Games, Barnum's Roman Hippodrome.

INSTRUCTION.

KINDERGARTEN.

Miss HAINES and Mlle. De JANON respectfully announce that they will continue, under skillful teachers, their Kindergarten at No. 7 Gramercy Park.

All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park for Oct. 1, 1874.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES—Examinations for admission to the School of Mines of Columbia College will be held on MONDAY, June 22, at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, 171st st. and Kingsbridge road, former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq. The school will remain open during vacation, and the pupils will receive instruction during certain hours of the day. Terms moderate. V. PREVOST, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

PHONOGRAPHY COLLEGE, 23D ST., CORner 6th av.; private lessons. Reference: James E. Munson, author, No. 34 Park row.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

A FOREIGN LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEment for the Summer months to teach first-class music, singing, French, German, English, Italian, &c., or as companion. Address Mrs. S., care of F. W. Christern, No. 77 University place, foreign bookseller.

A YOUNG LADY, COLLEGE GRADUATE, desires a position as visiting or resident governess, or to travel; can teach all the higher branches, including music. Address X. Y., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

INDUCEMENTS FOR CASH ON INSTALLMENTS, OR TO RENT.—First-class new 7 and 7½ octave, rosewood, agraffe piano-fortes, latest improvements and fully guaranteed; beautiful rosewood piano and stool, (sacrifice;) also parlor organ.
GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

LIGHTE & ERNST—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap; also on easy monthly payments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN RELICS FOR SALE—A COLLECTION of 1,000 flint spear and arrow heads, knives, disks, &c.; stone axes, peelers, pestles, anvils, &c.
Address GEO. W. MORSE, Rising Sun, Ind.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENVELOPE-CUTTING machine and a paper cutter. Address Post Office Box No. 466.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 22,
FIRST NIGHT OF THE SUMMER SEASON,
will be presented with a
BRILLIANT CAST,
For the first time here, Mr. Bartley Campbell's highly successful play,

PERIL;

OR,

LOVE AT LONG BRANCH.

Characters by Messrs. McKEE RANKIN, M. C. KENNEDY, H. W. MONTGOMERY, BELVIL RYAN, H. W. MITCHELL, E. S. RUSSELL, EDWARD MARBLE, Miss MAUDE GRANGER, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, and Misses ADA GILMAN, MAY ROBERTS, and AUGUSTA RAYMOND.

New scenery by Mr. Richard Marston,
ON THE BEACH AT LONG BRANCH.
A VIEW OF THE CITY BY THE SEA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 25, 1874,
Annual benefit of
DAN BRYANT,
on which occasion
a most attractive programme will be presented.
DAN BRYANT IN IRISH COMEDY
and
ORIGINAL ETHIOPIAN SPECIALTIES,
assisted by many
TALENTED DRAMATIC ARTISTS,
together with
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

The performance will consist of Mr. John Brougham's serio-comic Irish drama of the IRISH EMIGRANT, with Dan Bryant for the first time in five years in this City, in his great impersonation of TIM O'BRIEN.

Entertainment by BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

Concluding with the famous Bryant Hibernian specialty of HANDY ANDY.

Hand Andy, with Irish song and dance....DAN BRYANT

Seats may be secured at the Box-office Booth's Theatre, Box-office Bryant's Opera-house, Ticket Office Fifth Avenue Hotel and Grand Central Hotel.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. SKELETON HAND.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY at 2 and 8 P. M.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.	The new sensation drama entitled, The SKELETON HAND, SKELETON HAND, as originally produced at this establishment. First appearance of Mr. J. R. GRISMER.	EVERY EVENING AT 8.

MONDAY, June 29, first appearance here of Hon. WM. F. CODY, better known as BUFFALO BILL, in the great sensation, THE SCOUT OF THE PLAINS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

W. B. FRELIGH..........................Manager

MONDAY EVENING, June 22,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
The last London sensation,
A WOMAN OF THE WORLD.
All the old favorites in the cast.
Miss MAGGIE WESTON, Change Vocalist.
The CARROLLS, in Musical Mixtures.
FRANK JONES in Eccentric Banjo Solos.
New farce, entitled
A RACE FOR DINNER.
This week everything new, fresh, and sparkling.
In active preparation, an original sensation drama,
SUNBEAM.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THURSDAY.

THEO. THOMAS' SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 25, at 8.
THEODORE THOMAS' ANNUAL BENEFIT,
when among other novelties will be performed
TONE-PICTURES, for Orchestra, (new,) CARL-STOER,
To Schiller's poem, "The Song of the Bell."
Bulwer's translation of the poem will be made by
Miss KATE FIELD.
ADMISSION TICKETS—ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved seats 50 cents extra; can be had ON AND AFTER MONDAY at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at No. 701 Broadway, and at the office of Central Park Garden.

THE COLOSSEUM,

Broadway and 35th st., open from 1 to 5 and 7 to 10.
LONDON BY NIGHT.
LONDON BY NIGHT.
THE EXTRAORDINARY EFFECT OF A MIDNIGHT THUNDER STORM.
LIGHTNING, THUNDER, AND RAIN.
Prof. TOBIN'S INSTRUCTIVE and AMUSING LECTURES, and numerous other attractions.
Admission, $1; no extras; children half price.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY EVENING, June 22, 1874.
GRAND EXTRA FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF
Signor SALVINI
to the United States in Shakespeare's renowned tragedy
OTHELLO.

The sale of seats begins Friday, 19th inst., at the Academy of Music; box seats, $2 50; parquet and balcony, $2; general admission, $1; gallery, 50 cents.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING OF THE COURT OF DEATH,

BY REMBRANDT PEALE.

On exhibition at the LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st.

Dr. COLTON will give a descriptive lecture on the painting every evening at 8:30.

Open from 10 to 6, and 8 to 10. Admission 25 cents.

THE COMET PLAINLY AND BEAUTIFULLY seen every clear evening, from 9 to 10, through a good telescope, on the top of No. 143 East 13th st., one door west of 3d av., for 25 cents.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK PFAFF, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 20th June, 1874. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
je22-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM S. BELDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 28th day of May, 1874, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William S. Belden, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1874, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. HIRAM BURDETT, Assignee.
je8-1aw3wM*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 1st day of June, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY J. BANG, Jr., of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of March, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN W. HOLGATE, of the City and County of New-York in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 22d day of December, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HARRIS LOWENTHAL, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 3d day of April, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of L. GOTTSCHALK, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 23d day of August, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE E. SANDS, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the 20th day of June, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES BRINK and NICHOLAS O. MEHLENER, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 19th day of November, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of AUGUSTUS FUNK and EPHRAIM R. STEINHARDT, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 14th day of February, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES A. WHITMORE, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

THE LADIES' REGATTA—LIST OF PROBABLE COMPETITORS—RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The New-York Yacht Club announces a subscription race, to take place on Thursday next, which will be known as the ladies' regatta. A novelty has been introduced in the sailing regulations by the Regatta Committee—in deference to the wishes of a number of yacht-owners—which provides that all anchors, guns, and chains shall remain in their customary positions, and boats to be suspended from their davits. The clause also prohibits the use of balloon canvas, thus enabling the ordinary crew to manage the yacht. It is thought by the committee that this action on their part will induce a number of yachts to compete in the race whose owners have long been opposed to overhauling their yachts on the occasion of a regatta, which, besides being expensive, requires fully a week to put them in their previous condition. The only entries made as yet are the Idler and Tidal Wave, of the first-class centre-board schooners; the Peerless, a centre-board of the second class, and the sloop Vision. The yachts in the vicinity of New-York, and likely to compete in this race, are as follows:

KEEL SCHOONERS.

Yachts.	Owners.
Dauntless	Commodore J. G. Bennett.
Alarm	Rear Com. A. C. Kingsland.
Rambler	Mr. Thomas.
Tarantula	Mr. Kent.
Fleur de Lis	Mr. F. S. Dickerson.

FIRST-CLASS CENTRE-BOARD SCHOONERS.

Columbia	Mr. Lester Wallack.
Tidal Wave	Mr. William Voorhis.
Madeleine	Mr. Jacob Voorhis, Jr.
Phantom	Mr. William Osgood.
Josephine	Mr. Lloyd Phœnix.
Idler	Mr. S. J. Colgate.

SECOND-CLASS CENTRE-BOARD SCHOONERS.

Magic	Mr. W. T. Garner.
Comet	Mr. W. H. Langley.
Clio	Messrs. Asten & Bradhurst.
Cornelia	Dr. Vondy.
Eva	Gen. E. Burd Grubb.
Gypsie	Mr. H. Livingstone.
Peerless	Mr. Roger Maxwell.

Allowance of time will be made in each class under the old regulations. The entrance fee for the keel schooners will be $50, and for the other classes $25. The start will be a flying one, and the time of each yacht at the start and on its return will be taken as she passes between the judges' boat and Fort Wadsworth, on Staten Island. The boat for the use of the judges will be designated on the morning of the race. The signals will be as follows:

First—For preparatory signal, one blast of the steam whistle and the lowering of the club flag on the steamer.

Second—Ten minutes later, for the start, the same signals will be repeated.

Ten minutes will be allowed for yachts to cross the line.

Entries will be received at the office of William B. Bend, No. 8 Broad street, until noon of Wednesday, 24th inst.

A lively enthusiasm over this event has been aroused among the lovers of aquatic sports, and should the day prove fine a large attendance may be expected.

THE HARLEM REGATTA.

The Harlem Regatta, which takes place to-day, will be an event of unusual interest, as the number of entries is large and the crews are in active training. The start will be made at high tide, which occurs at 2:12 P. M. The following is the list of entries:

FOURS.

Gramercy Boat Club.—Bow, Gannon; Wilson, Howell; stroke, Williamson. Substitutes—E. M. Deering, H. R. Mills, C. H. Wilcox.

New-York Athletic Club.—Bow, R. W. Rathbone; G. I. Brown, H. C. West; stroke, C. H. Cone. Substitute—P. A. Curtis, Jr.

Atalanta Boat Club.—Bow, E. Blake; W. H. Spear, T. Van Raden; stroke, R. Withers.

New-York Rowing Club.—Bow, F. L. Leland; H. Oelrichs, C. H. Leland; stroke, C. D. Ingersoll. Substitutes—E. Coffin, Jr., C. Peters, H. H. Calhoun, R. Schaick.

PAIRS.

Nassau Boat Club.—F. G. Brown, John Walker. Substitutes—E. W. Coles, J. B. Reynolds.

Harlem Rowing Club.—E. B. Pinckney, J. W. Arthur. Substitutes—R. B. Dodson, W. S. Devoe.

New-York Rowing Club.—W. R. Bacon, F. Ellison. Substitutes—C. Peters, R. Schaick.

SARATOGA ROWING ASSOCIATION.

The programme for the second international regatta on Saratoga Lake will be issued by the Saratoga Rowing Association during the present week. The races will take place on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, Aug. 28, 29, and 31, and will include the following matches:

First Day.—Single scull shells (New-York State championship) and double scull shells.

Second Day.—Pair-oared shells and single scull shells (senior.)

Third Day.—Single scull shells, (junior,) four-oared shells and single scull shells (unrestricted.)

The distance in the State junior and senior scull races will be one mile to a stake-boat, returning over the same course. In the pair-oared, four-oared, and single sculls the distance will be one and a half miles and return.

The race for the New-York State championship will be open only to members of amateur rowing clubs residing in this State. The prizes to be awarded to the successful competitors will be of greater value than any heretofore offered for competition in a similar match. The junior race is open to all members of amateur rowing clubs, and will undoubtedly be the most interesting event of the regatta. The association recently decided to offer a handsome prize to the winning competitors in this race. No restrictions will be placed on the contestants excepting the stipulation that they shall be amateurs and not professional oarsmen. In the four-oared race the addition of coxswains is left to the option of the crews. All the races will be free, and the entries must positively be made on or before Aug. 15.

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN BROOKLYN.

FREE USE OF CLUB, KNIFE, AND PISTOL—ONE MAN DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday night a quarrel took place in the lager-beer saloon of William Shallenberg, corner of Bergen street and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, between three men named John Fanning, Christopher Gibbins, and Robert Sherman, and the saloon-keeper and Henry Reinhardt, the owner of the house. Fanning and his companions called for drinks, and after taking them refused to pay, upon which Shallenberg, assisted by Leinhardt, proceeded to eject them from the saloon. The men refused to leave the premises, and a fight ensued between both parties, during which Fanning's father came in to take his son home. Upon entering the saloon Shallenberg struck him several times on the head with a club, inflicting severe scalp wounds. During the quarrel two shots were fired, it is alleged by Reinhardt, but the balls did not take effect. The men were finally expelled from the saloon, and upon reaching the street they commenced to throw stones at the house. Lienhardt then went for the Police, but when a short distance from the saloon he was attacked by Fanning and his comrades, who gave him a severe beating, stabbing him with a pocket-knife over the temple, and inflicting a dangerous wound. His face and body were also badly bruised from the effects of the heavy blows dealt upon him by his assailants. Some time afterward he was found by Louis Ipsig lying upon a pile of stones in an insensible condition, and was taken to his home. Fanning, Gibbins, and Sherman were arrested by Sergt. Meeks and two officers from the Twelfth Precinct. A colored man named Mitchell, who was standing on Buffalo avenue, near St. Mark's avenue, stated that he saw Fanning following Lienhardt after leaving the saloon, and threatening to take vengeance upon him. The pocket-knife, covered with blood, was also found in Fanning's possession after his arrest. Reinhardt lies in a dangerous condition at his residence. Shallenberg was arrested on the complaint of the Fannings, and was held to await examination.

A PROJECTED WORKING MEN'S HALL.

At the Germania Assembly Rooms a meeting of tailors was held yesterday under the auspices of the Tailors' Protective Union, to discuss a plan for erecting a hall for trade purposes. Jacob Mohrstedt presided, and the meeting was addressed on the subject by Nelson W. Young, who stated that the Typographical Union has already reserved a fund for a similar object, amounting to about $6,000. He urged the utility of erecting a working men's institute or hall, which, with proper management, could be successfully accomplished. An institute like that would be of great advantage to the working men. As it was, the Cooper Institute could always be had for trades meetings on payment of a sum of $100 or $200, but then they must not say anything about strikes. After the subject had been treated by other speakers it was referred to a committee, to prepare a report on the subject, to be submitted at a meeting at the Central Council of the Tailors' Union, on Wednesday.

AFFRAY IN A SALOON.

During a row in the oyster saloon, No. 360 Hudson street yesterday morning, James McGill, of No. 245 Spring street, was shot in the back and severely wounded by an unknown man. John Rielly, of No. 222 Varick street, was badly cut about the head with a club. Both men were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CAPTURE OF TWO BURGLARS.

Michael McGlory, of No. 354 West Sixteenth street, and James Clark, of No. 412 West Twenty-sixth street, two well-known burglars, were yesterday held in $5,000 bail each by Justice Murray at Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of burglary. On Saturday night Officer Purvis, while standing on the corner of Twentieth street and Eighth avenue, heard a loud explosion. He ran down Twentieth street and saw the two prisoners making their exit from the window of Albert L. Thompson's office, No. 440 West Twentieth street. He pursued the burglars, and fired four shots after them to make them stop. With the aid of other officers he captured both of the scoundrels near Ninth avenue. They broke into the office by forcing off the shutter, and the explosion was caused by their attempt to blow open the safe, which contained over $2,000 in cash. Both the men have served terms in State Prison, and McGlory is not more than a week out of Sing Sing.

THE PROTECTION OF GAME.

The following communications have been sent to the several societies for the preservation of game throughout the Union, by the New-York Society for the Protection of Game, by Royal Phelps, Esq., President of the organization:

NEW-YORK, June, 1874.

SIR: At a recent monthly meeting of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game, an unincorporated society in this City, which has for its objects the enforcement of the laws passed for the protection of fish and game, and the promotion of a healthy public opinion in relation thereto, the inclosed report and set of resolutions were presented by a committee, to whom the matter had been referred at a previous meeting, and were unanimously adopted by the Association, and were referred to the Executive Committee thereof, with power.

Pursuant to these resolutions the undersigned committee would respectfully submit the subject matter therein contained to you and to your association for consideration, and should you think favorably of the plan therein suggested, we beg that you will forward, at your convenience, a formal notification of the fact, and also inform us at what time and place you would prefer the convention therein called for to be held.

If acceptable, we would suggest the 1st of November, 1874, as the time, and the City of New-York as the place, in our judgment the most convenient.

Please address your answer to Royal Phelps, President, &c., Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange place, New-York.

Yours respectfully,

Executive Committee of New-York Association for Protection of Game—Royal Phelps, President; Robert B. Roosevelt, Vice President; W. J. Hays, Secretary; Chas. E. Whitehead, Counsel; G. H. Gautier, Clinton Gilbert, D. H. Haight.

CO-OPERATIVE GAME LAWS.

The New-York Society for the Protection of Game held its last monthly meeting of the season at the residence of Clinton Gilbert, Esq., on Monday evening, May 11, Royal Phelps, Esq., in the chair. Among other business, the committee to which had been referred the resolutions offered by Mr. Charles Hallock in reference to a uniformity of the Game laws, submitted the following report:

That on the examination of this subject they note the varying laws that govern the protection of game, and that the variations in the legal times of killing game does not depend upon the periods when the animals have ceased breeding, or upon the different climates which advance or retard incubation, as much as they do upon the accidental selection by the Legislatures of the law of some other State or Territory as a model. In some instances the breeding season of some fish has been made the open season. In other circumstances open seasons have been created for song birds, which should never be allowed to be killed, as, for instance, the brown thrush, in section 10 of the law of our own State. But particularly we note the object on that adjoining States in the same latitude, and affected by the same climate, and stocked by the same kinds of game, have different seasons in which they may be taken. The injury done by this is manifest. It not only imperils the existence of the bird in the State where it is adequately protected, but it renders nugatory, to a large degree, the proper law in the adjacent State, because most of these laws are enforced by prosecuting the venders of the game, and if game killed according to law in one State is sold in another State where it is illegal, the vender can plead that the game was killed in an adjoining State where the killing was lawful, and thus not only escape himself, but render convictions under the law so uncertain that few will undertake the risks of prosecuting. It oftentimes occurs that the breeding-place of some game may be in one State, while the game in the Autumn moves to other grounds, as in the case of woodcock, and a great temptation is thrown in the way of those who live near the breeding-place, and know that in a few days the birds will move off where they will be killed, and they not allowed to participate in the chase.

The reasons seem even stronger when applied to fish in rivers which run through several States, as, for instance, the Connecticut, which is liable to be fished by the citizens of four different States, any one of which could prevent by their action the enjoyment of the fisheries by any of the others.

There are certain zones of climate where the birth and maturity of game are so nearly simultaneous that the same law could govern in all. Take, for instance, the quail in Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. These birds are a staple game bird of great market value and field pleasure.

Their incubating season may vary between Central New-York and Maryland about two weeks, and in either place will be advanced or retarded that much of time by the character of the season. In none of these places, however, do any laws propose to open the season at the precise day when the birds are grown. A reasonable margin of time is made, extending from Oct. 1 to Feb. 1. In our own State the open season is from Oct. 20 to Jan. 1. These States, on this subject, had their laws been uniform as to times, would be perpetually aiding each other; now they are the cause of stumbling and uncertainty. Another matter, which is essential to a complete system of Game laws, is to have as many kinds of game as possible condensed into the same close season. Each State has not only varying times to commence shooting the same game, but also varying times to commence shooting the different varieties of game. Thus in our own State the shooting season for woodcock begins July 3; for quail, the 20th of October; for partridge, the 1st of September; for starlings, the 1st of August. Country people do not carry these dates in their minds, and are led into error; and those seeking to enforce cannot tell whether a sportsman in the earlier months is pursuing legal or illegal game, and there is a total absence of a fixed, definite time in the public mind when field sports begin.

The same irregularity in our laws exists in those of the other States. No greater step in advance in these matters could be made than by having a fixed, permanent day when all shooting might begin.

We cannot pass in silence one general omission existing in the laws of all the States. No provision exists protecting the migratory birds that visit us in the Spring of the year. English snipe, plover, dowitches, and the many varieties of birds that enliven our beaches, are wholly unprotected by law, and are killed and sold in the markets in April and May in large quantities. When the Spring is late, and the birds are delayed in their passage, they are found full of eggs, and sometimes are forced to nest within the State.

These birds should be protected in every State, no matter where they are flying to, for they are the children of our common country, and are gladdening every part of it in their migrations. No rule is so good as the rule that no gun is to be fired at birds or animals in Spring or Summer. Every reason of health to the eater, of abundance of supply of the article eaten, of justice to the animal when breeding or preparing to breed, plead for the fullest and most comprehensive and uniform laws in these matters; and, therefore, we submit the following plan and resolution:

Whereas, The general sentiment of the country is in favor of the creation and immediate adoption of some system which will secure in the different States and in Canada greater uniformity, and consequently greater efficiency in the laws for the protection and preservation of game, and inasmuch as a plan for securing these objects through co-operative legislation of all the States was submitted to the American Fish Culturists' Association, and unanimously indorsed by it last February, and since then by other similar bodies in various parts of the country;

Resolved, That it is expedient and necessary to call a national convention at the earliest date consistent with a careful and general scrutiny of the scheme; and inasmuch as this body, the New-York Society for the Protection of Game, has already discussed it in session and submitted it to legal gentlemen of experience for examination and secured its approval, we do hereby recommend and advise that a circular letter be addressed to each and all sportsmen's clubs, acclimating societies, and fish culturists' associations throughout the country, wherever available, inviting an indorsement of the same, and requesting that a written notification of such indorsement, signed by their respective Presidents and Secretaries, be sent to the Secretary of this society, to be filed, and that the said letters shall express the choice of location and date of year at which the National Convention shall be held, and if it shall be found upon examination at the end of six months that the favorable responses are sufficiently numerous and widespread to be regarded as representing the wish of the country, then a call shall emanate from this New-York Society for the Protection of Game, designating such time and place for the meeting of the convention as shall appear to be the wish of the majority of the societies responding. All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM C. BARRETT,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, } Committee.
CHARLES HALLOCK,

MAY 11, 1874.

The report was adopted, and referred to the Executive Committee of the association with power.

THE FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

It appears that the statements printed in our issue of Saturday, concerning the supposed difficulties in the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, are not sustained by the testimony of leading men in the church. We are assured that the utmost harmony and good feeling prevails through the entire congregation, with the exception of a single individual, and all questions of management are in the way of satisfactory settlement.

STABBED FOUR TIMES.

Henry McCoy and James Corcoran, of No. 247 West Thirty-third street, became engaged in a quarrel on Saturday night, during which McCoy stabbed Corcoran four times, inflicting fatal injuries. The wounds took effect, two in the abdomen and two in the breast. McCoy was held to await the result of Corcoran's injuries yesterday, by Justice Murray at Jefferson Market Court. Corcoran is in Bellevue Hospital.

JUDGE PECK, OF VERMONT.

The Burlington *Free Press* gives the following sketch of Hon. Asahel Peck: "The Republican candidate for Governor was born at Rovalston, Mass., in September, 1803. During his infancy his parents removed to East Montpelier, where he passed his youth working on his father's farm and studying at night by the light of pine knots. At the age of twenty-one he began studying law in the office of his brother, Nahum Peck, of Hinesburg, and was admitted to the Bar in Chittenden County, in 1832. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Burlington, and continued in it with growing success until 1851, when, without his knowledge, he was made one of the Circuit Judges of Vermont. That court was abolished in 1857, and Judge Peck once more resumed the practice of his profession in Burlington, being elected to the State Senate in 1860, and the same year he was made a Judge of the Supreme Court, in which capacity he has served the State for fourteen consecutive years. His reputation as a jurist if not confined to Vermont, and his legal opinions are often quoted in other States as high authority. He is a bachelor, and will not be likely to marry during his term of office as Governor. He is now in his seventy-first year, and still in full vigor of mind and body."

THE WAGNER THEATRE.

AFFAIRS AT BAYREUTH—PROSPECTS OF THE REFORMED OPERA.

A special correspondent of the London *Daily News* has visited Bayreuth, and, under date of June 5, writes from that place as follows:

"After a lapse of exactly two years I visited Bayreuth again a few days ago, in order to see the present state of Richard Wagner's Niebelungen Theatre. I was surprised to find the external structure almost finished. The theatre is now the first building seen by the traveler in approaching the city by rail. The interior is, however, quite bare; the machinery cannot be procured for some time to come, and the performances of the 'Ring of the Niebelungen' have again been postponed—until the Spring of 1876. This is the second postponement. Wagner's original plan was to bring out the 'Ring' in the present Summer; but he made his calculations on the hope of a warmer support from the Germans than he has thus far met with—made them when he laid the foundation-stone of the theatre two years ago this Whitsuntide, when over 2,000 musicians and singers had gathered to do him honor. His plan was to give three entire performances of the four parts of the 'Ring.' The necessary funds were to be procured from the sale of a thousand 'patrons'' tickets at 3,000 thalers apiece. Three hundred thousand thalers—say in round numbers £50,000—was the sum he required.

Thanks to the exertions of Wagner's personal friends, and of the many Wagner societies in Germany and in England and in America, a hundred thousand thalers were quickly subscribed. With this sum Wagner at once commenced erecting the theatre. Then suddenly the fountain stopped, as it were, and some months ago it was thought by many that the composer's great plans would fall through. And this would doubtless have been the case had not King Ludwig, of Bavaria, again come to the assistance of his friend, and generously placed a credit of 200,000 thalers at Wagner's disposal, with the condition, however, that the sum be repaid out of the funds resulting from the sale of tickets in the future. The assertion that the young monarch presented the composer with the money unconditionally is not true. Since the receipt of this royal credit some months ago, Wagner has completed all his contracts for machinery, scenery, and interior fittings, and the work will henceforth go rapidly forward. If the outside strikes us oddly with its appearance, which may be likened to a happy union of an ornamental barn and a large shot-tower, the interior surprises us with its innovations, and at the same time with its adaptability for theatrical purposes. The stage is of vast dimensions, and can now be seen in its full proportions. It is sunk a depth of 37 feet, and has a height up to the pulley floor of 176 feet. It is in breadth 95 feet, by 79 in length, and will have ten side scenes. The further stage, back of this, is 40 feet long by 49 broad. The width of the proscenium will be 45 feet—the widest, I believe, in Germany. The young architect, Herr Runckevitz, who superintends the works for the builders, pointed out to me the peculiarities of the stage, the auditory and the orchestral space. On the stage there will be neither footlights nor prompter's box. Wagner intends that his singers shall be firmly seated in the saddle ere they appear before the public. The stage scenery is being painted by the brothers Brückner in Coburg, from the designs of Hoffmann in Vienna. The smaller pieces will be finished in Coburg; the larger in Bayreuth, in a large wooden hall erected at the rear of the theatre. The portion of the theatre devoted to the audience is remarkable for its simplicity. The plans were made principally from Wagner's own sketches. There will be no boxes; even the royal circle at the back will only be elevated a few feet above the level of the last row of seats. Commencing immediately in front of the orchestral space, the rows of seats rise step by step, as they recede, 'amphitheatrically,' if I may so express it, the last row being twenty or more feet higher than the first, but the view of the stage being nowhere obstructed. In most theatres the ordinary form is the elongated semicircle; in the new Bayreuth Theatre we have the horseshoe form in the shape of an exact segment of a circle, the seats growing in width as they recede; so that, while the first row has a width corresponding with the proscenium (about fifty feet,) the last row and the royal circle or gallery extend to a width of over a hundred feet. The great width of the auditory (114 feet), and the comparatively small depth (79 feet,) from the orchestra to the royal gallery, enables each of the audience to command an almost perfect perspective view of the scenes represented on the stage. The ceiling of this part appears low to us, accustomed as we are to high tiers of boxes crowned with the upper gallery. There will be but one gallery, immediately over the Royal gallery, and this is simply made for the accommodation of the citizens (500) of Bayreuth, some of whom Wagner will invite to see the performances gratis. The sides of the auditory will be rendered slightly ornamental by pillars. But there will be nothing in the entire space to divert the attention of the audience from the stage and the scenes thereon represented. The approach to the first dozen rows of seats nearest the stage will be through four doors on either side; the back rows will be reached by entering the front of the theatre, two passage-ways then leading underneath the royal circle and half a score of the back rows, and emerging about a third of the way down. In this simply-constructed auditory there will be seats for 1,500 persons, so that the theatre will hold, including the gallery for the Bayreuthers, about 2,000 persons.

Wagner's arrangement of his orchestra is an interesting experiment. Desirous of presenting his stage pictures without any interruption to the gaze, and therefore of removing the mechanical production of music from sight, he came upon the idea of rendering his orchestra invisible to the audience. To this end he sinks the orchestral space seventeen feet below the level of the stage. The orchestra, which is to consist of 106 members, will be seated in a space the entire width corresponding with the proscenium, and a depth extending 10 feet under the stage itself. The Kapellmeister alone will be elevated above the rest, so that, though not seen by the audience, he will have full command of the stage. The mere sinking of the orchestra is, however, not the only innovation. Wagner leaves there a space of eighteen feet wide, and extending the entire breadth of the stage (not merely of the proscenium) and extending up to the roof, perfectly free. He calls this the Mystic Space, because he intends that here the invisible "wall of music," proceeding from the invisible orchestra, shall separate the real (that is, the audience) from the ideal (the stage pictures.) If we may so express ourselves, the audience will perceive the scenes through an invisible wall of sound. Wagner anticipates from this innovation some surprising results: mystic and beautiful music, and the apparent removal of the stage-picture further back—so that the entire scene will be as though witnessing a dream. Richard Wagner likewise intends to have a "reformed" public to witness his festal performances. The operas will commence as early as 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and will last until 11, there being a pause of an hour between each act. For the unoccupied time there will be ample provision made. There will be several refreshment and retiring rooms, balconies, galleries, besides the garden grounds surrounding the theatre. The scene will be very enjoyable if the weather be favorable. The view from the theatre embraces the city of Bayreuth at our feet, and a gentle undulating landscape bound by the Franconian Mountains. For the princely and royal visitors there are separate refreshment-rooms and a balcony on either side, about one story high above the ground. So far, however, Wagner has probably been disappointed about the German Princes, since but few have taken any interest at all in him or his plans. The Khedive of Egypt and the Sultan of Turkey are among the *Niebelungen* "patrons." I think, however, that Wagner would prefer more German Princes and fewer foreign ones, since he intends his theatre and his festal performances to bear a thoroughly German national character—a school for the reformed German musical drama.

Wagner informed me that the "Ring of the Niebelungen" is complete, with the exception of the instrumentation of a portion of the last part—"Götterdämmerung"—and, this being merely mechanical work, is a comparatively easy task. He has as yet concluded but few engagements with singers. He made a tour of the north-western German theatres some time ago for the purpose of selecting singers, but he returned home without finding any, and disappointed with the condition of opera in Germany. Everywhere he found French taste, ballet, and mannerism in singing, a sacrilegious mutilation of the music by most of the Kapellmeisters; in all the refusal to see the fact that the strength of the German lies in naturalness, and not in vain imitation of the French, to whom acting is second nature. Of male singers, Niemann (tenor) and Betz, (bass,) both of Berlin, have been secured. In fact, I believe, these two artists offered their services gratis. Betz's only condition being a seat during the festal performances for his wife. Wagner's greatest acquisition is a young Hungarian tenor, with a German name, (Herr Glatz,) found by Hans Richter, the Director of the Hungarian National Theatre at Pesth. Herr Glatz was heretofore in an advocate's bureau, and sang occasionally in societies. He is said to have a magnificent form and voice, and Wagner, on hearing him, gave him the principal tenor rôle of "Siegfried." He is now in training, under the care of Herr Richter. Since Wagner can only engage his singers for one or two months in the year, he can only have them for rehearsal during their Summer furloughs. It is gratifying to see singers of standing like Niemann and Betz supporting the composer with their strength, even considering it an honor to be "permitted" to take part in the festal performances.

Wagner has just taken possession of his new villa, looking on the castle park. I found him in the enjoyment of good health, busy with the plans of architects and scenic artists, giving work to transcribers, and looking after the work going on in his own house and at the new theatre. He regretted much that a postponement had been necessary, and felt deeply grateful to the King of Bavaria, without whose aid the work must have come to a dead stand. He spoke of the recent "Lohengrin" performances in New-York and of his admirers and promoters in England. Wagner said if he lived he intended to give, after the Niebelungen Festal performances, annual performances of prize German operas, and each year one of his own operas in a style as originally intended by him. Thus "The Flying Dutchman," instead of being given in three acts, as is ordinarily the case, would be given in but one act with three tableaux. He wishes the Bayreuth Theatre to bear a national German character, not purely a Wagnerian one. The composer has two new operas fully sketched out—one entitled "Percival," therefore another Grail subject, and "The Victory," a Buddhistic theme. I do not know what induced Wagner to leave the German legendary field for this latter work; the German papers asserted some time ago that he had promised to write an opera for the Khedive. In regard to the Bayreuth undertaking, we may assume that its future is now assured, and that the performances will actually take place in 1876, the funds now being in hand. I hope that before this time, however, the railroad companies will have placed Bayreuth in better communication with the rest of the world than it is at present. The city seems to have been wilfully neglected. Wagner completed his sixty-first year on the 22d of May. The day was celebrated by the composer's musical friends in Munich and in Bayreuth in a pleasant manner.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SYMPATHY FOR THE "LOCKED-OUT" FARM LABORERS.

LONDON, June 21.—A great demonstration of sympathy for the agricultural laborers "locked out" from work was made in Manchester yesterday. The members of the trades-unions to the number of 25,000, with fifty bands of music, marched in procession through the principal streets. A mass-meeting was subsequently held at the Pomona Gardens, at which it is estimated upward of 50,000 people were present. Mr. Arch and other prominent friends of the working men delivered addresses.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF A REPUBLICAN DEPUTY.

PARIS, June 21.—M. Viox, Republican Deputy in the Assembly from the Department of the Meurthe, is dead.

ITALY.

THE POPE AND HIS CROWN.

ROME, June 21.—The Pope, in reply to a deputation yesterday, said he was confident God would restore the crown, if not to him, because he was too old and might not live to see the day, then to his successors.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 22—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States; it has fallen slightly in the lake region, and continues low in the North-west; decidedly warm and generally clear weather prevailed in the northern portion of the Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the North-west; generally clear weather without a decided change of temperature continues in the lake region, the Middle States, and the interior of New-England; light rains have prevailed in the southern portion of the South Atlantic States and thence westward to Texas; easterly or southerly winds are reported from all the districts. The Ohio River has risen at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, partly cloudy and warmer weather, with easterly or southerly winds and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, light rains in Southern Georgia and thence westward to the Mississippi Valley, east or south winds, slight changes in temperature, and stationary or rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the upper lake region, and the North-west generally, clear weather, south-east to south-west winds, high temperature, and slight changes in the barometer.

The Ohio River will fall slowly during Monday.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	67°	62°	3 P. M.	84°	80°
6 A. M.	66°	62°	6 P. M.	80°	78°
9 A. M.	70°	66°	9 P. M.	76°	72°
12 M.	78°	73°	12 M.	72°	70°

Average .... 70⅜°
Average same date last year .... 74⅛°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The barns of Ensworth & Co. and A. Blumenthal were burned in Hartford, Conn., yesterday morning. Loss about $5,000. Supposed incendiary.

A destructive fire occurred in Louisville, Ky., yesterday morning, burning six small buildings and damaging five others, in the neighborhood of Brook and Market streets. The fire started in Button's livery-stable, in Market, near Brook street, destroying the building and burning ten horses, fourteen wagons, and other property. The flames spread rapidly to the adjoining buildings on both sides, occupied as small stores. The total loss is about $25,000, and is fully insured.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—CORONER'S CENSURE OF A RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—This morning six freight cars, on the connecting railroad near the junction of the Richmond branch of the Reading Railroad, were thrown from the track and wrecked. James McGuire, a brakeman, was seriously injured.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 21.—The Coroner's jury, who have been investigating the accident on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad at a street crossing in this city last Wednesday, by which William Burrows was killed, returned a verdict Saturday evening stating that there was no flag shown nor sufficient warning given, and that the crossings of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad are not reasonably protected.

THE TEMPERANCE REPUBLICANS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 21.—A conference of the Temperance Republicans, who are opposed to the independent action of the so-called Prohibition Party, is to be held in this city next Thursday. It is understood that the leaders of the movement believe that the renomination of Gov. Dix would endanger the success of the Republican Party, by largely increasing the vote for the independent ticket to be nominated at Auburn.

BASE-BALL.

A game of base-ball was played at Hamilton Park, New-Haven, Conn., on Saturday by the Athletic and Yale clubs, and resulted in a victory for the Athletics by a score of 11 to 3.

FRENCH-CANADIANS IN THE STATES.

From the Montreal Witness, June 20.

One of the delegates to the French-Canadian societies in the New-England States writes a long letter to the *Minerve*, containing observations made in the course of his visit. He represents the 400,000 or 500,000 Canadians residing there as being, on the whole, the lowest class of the population. A few here and there may have reached ease or affluence, but the generality are miserably poor, and this year, owing to the financial crisis in the United States, their poverty is aggravated. At Nashua some of them told him: "We should like much to go home; the fare is greatly reduced, ($5 50 there and back,) but times are hard. We earn $1 50 a day, and that is little to keep our families upon. We fear to run in debt." Says the writer: "These good people were astonished when we told them that workmen and laborers in Montreal earned $2 to $3 per day." Their compatriots in Montreal will also probably be astonished to hear it. The French Canadians, the writer continues, are the poorest and worst educated of all the peoples that emigrate to the United States; besides which, the language is generally unknown to them. The Irish know the language; the Germans come with some means, or find rich countrymen ready to take them by the hand: It is not so with the French Canadians, who are consequently obliged to put up with work that neither Irish nor Germans will have anything to do with. Look into the brick-yards, the mines, and railroad works, who are the laborers? French Canadians. This description, whether correct or not, is certainly very candid-looking. It seems to say to the French Canadians, you see if you stay at home you are among people as ill-educated and ignorant as yourselves, and have an equal chance with the best of them. In the States, however, they are well educated and intelligent, and you have no chance whatever, but must accept dog's work and dog's pay.

CRIME IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* writes: "The return of the hot weather in France is invariably accompanied by a recrudescence of crime. Suicides and murders are the common events of the day. Among the list reported to-night is a sad case from Passy. The wife of a baker, after four years' marriage, was confined of a girl. The joy of the mother was complete, but unfortunately, physical weakness set in, and she was unable to suckle her child. This preyed upon her mind; she became delirious, and during her husband's absence she strangled the infant in its cradle with a pocket handkerchief, and then committed suicide by hanging herself to the window with a bed-sheet. On the husband returning he fell into a fit at the sight of the two corpses, and his life is despaired of."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Edward Bowle, aged thirty-five, of No. 600 East Twentieth street, was found drowned yesterday at the foot of East Nineteenth street.

Frederick Rouch was arrested yesterday by Officer Tooker, of the Nineteenth Precinct, for stealing a horse, value $200, from Wm. Kidd, of East New-York.

The sugar house of Sands Foreman, No. 331 Spring street, caught fire yesterday. The stock was damaged $2,000, insured. The building, owned by W. McLean, was damaged $500.

The Inman steam-ship City of Richmond, which left Liverpool June 11 and Queenstown June 12, reached this port at an early hour yesterday morning, with advices later by three days.

James Gibney, of No. 518 East Eighteenth street, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch from Melville Brown, of No. 48 West Fifty-second street.

Michael Tracey was discovered early yesterday morning in the bed-room of Mrs. McGarney, at No. 382 Washington street, in the act of stealing that lady's purse, containing $33. He was captured after a long chase by Roundsman Porteous, of the Fifth Precinct.

Thomas Butler was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged by Officer Maher, with carrying brass knuckles. He was arrested for drunkenness, and the weapon was found in his pockets on being searched.

Frank Dooley, known as the elephant trainer at Barnum's Hippodrome, who had a leg broken in the accident of May 18, died yesterday morning at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of the amputation. His associates will attend the funeral this morning from Calvary Chapel, East Twenty-third street, near Third avenue, at 9 o'clock.

BROOKLYN.

A fire occurred yesterday at the residence of Mr. P. Castnero, No. 162 Prince street, caused by the window blinds catching fire from a lamp. Damages, $50.

James Kelly, aged forty-five years, residing at the corner of Union avenue and Bayard street, died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence. The Coroner has been notified.

William Hammer was yesterday arrested by Capt. Kaiser on the complaint of William Duryea, who charges him with having discharged a pistol at him at the corner of Leonard and Meserole streets.

Two boys, named Wm. Cuen and John Campbell, were arrested yesterday morning for stealing molasses out of hogsheads in front of the sugar refinery of Crabbs & Wilson, at the foot of Bridge street.

A boy named Henry Solomon, five years of age, residing at the corner of Boerum and Lorrimer streets, died suddenly yesterday at the corner of Johnson and Ewen streets while playing with a group of children.

James McEntyre, residing at corner of Main and Plymouth streets, was arrested yesterday morning for stabbing Lawrence Kiney in the face with a pocket-knife and inflicting a slight wound, during a quarrel which took place between them at the corner of Gold and York streets.

William A. Allison, with his wife and son, William A., residing at No. 35 Hall street, were arrested on Saturday morning for assaulting Officer Perrine, of the Fourth Precinct. The painters at work on an adjoining house erected scaffolding which Allison insisted should be taken down, and threatened to shoot the first man who went to work upon it. Officer Perrine came up during the dispute, and, upon requesting him to put away the pistol, he was assaulted by Allison and his wife and son. When brought up before Justice Riley Mrs. Allison was so noisy that he committed her until to-day. The boy was discharged, and Allison was held in $500 bail to appear with his wife this morning.

LONG ISLAND.

The State appropriation of $5,000 for improving the navigation of Peconic River having been exhausted, dredging operations have ceased. The dredge-boat had reached what is known as the "head of the river."

Two buildings belonging to M. H. Gregory, on Long Wharf, Sag Harbor, stored with rags and junk, were, with their contents, destroyed by fire, supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion, on Saturday evening. Insured for $1,000 in the Phœnix, of Hartford.

Two Germans named Andreas Ecklemann and Henry Krigman, living four miles west of the village of Riverhead, were arrested on Saturday and taken to Mattituck for examination, charged with making a thieving raid upon the surrounding farmers, in which they stole hams, agricultural implements, clothing, and a grindstone. Part of the hams and other articles were found on their premises, and they were held for the action of the Grand Jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Sunday-schools of the First Reformed Church, the Union M. E. Church, and the Hill Street M. E. Church celebrated their anniversaries yesterday morning. In the afternoon the children of the Union Street M. E. School were addressed by Hon. John Y. Foster.

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning Officers Balle and Manning, of the Fifth Precinct, Jersey City Police, went into a house in Greenville to quell a drunken row, when they were attacked by some men in the place, and Officer Balle was very badly beaten. They succeeded in arresting three of the inmates, who gave their names as David Clark, James Wilson, and Michael McDonald. The prisoners were held for examination.

Yesterday was a red-letter day among the temperance people of Newark. At 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon a large and enthusiastic temperance meeting was held in Association Hall, under the direction of the Newark women's temperance movement. Several prominent speakers addressed the meeting, and great enthusiasm was manifested. Another meeting, but not of such large proportions, was held in the park in front of the Court-house at the same time.

A CURE FOR LUMBAGO.

The last number of the *Journal des Connaissances Médicales* describes a few cases of lumbago cured by Dr. L. Hamon, of La Rochelle, by means of local capillary bleeding. Some time ago a blacksmith of a neighboring commune consulted him about an affection of the kind, which, it seemed, he had caught by exposure to cold while in a state of perspiration. He had come in a vehicle, which he could not step out of without assistance; he walked in doubled up with pain, the frictions with camphorated spirits of wine he had been making having produced no effect, though continued for three days. The patient being particularly anxious to get well, Dr. Hamon proposed the operation above alluded to, with a mechanical cupping-glass. He having consented, he was made to lie down on his stomach, the lumbary region being brought out well into relief by means of a cushion laid under him. A wide-mouthed vessel being adapted to the aspiration tube, a vacuum was made to draw the blood to the skin, which, soon becoming violet, acquired thereby a certain degree of insensibility. Air being let in again, the cupping-glass was taken off, and a sixteen-bladed scarificator was applied four times. The glass was now put on again, and in about ten minutes 150 gms. of blood were extracted. The cure was instantaneous; the patient dressed himself, got into his vehicle without assistance, and has had no relapse since then. Dr. Hamon says that in rheumatic affections of the nature alluded to, this method, applied to persons of a good constitution, and *loco dolenti*, is the surest and most expeditious. He relates the cases of two ladies seized with rheumatic pains analogous to lumbago at the same time. One of them was treated by a fellow practitioner with injections, sulphurous baths, subcutaneous injections of morphine, &c., and after three months could only hobble. The other was cupped by Dr. Hamon, in the way described, on the third day, and was cured on the spot.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

A remarkable escape from death by lightning occurred in Rockingham County, Va., last Wednesday. Mr. John Donovan went out with his one-horse wagon on a ridge to haul some rails. When he had his load nearly on a shower of rain came up, and he stopped under a walnut tree for shelter, leaning with his shoulder against the tree. In a few minutes the lightning struck the tree, and coming down its trunk, struck his shoulder, passed down his arm to his elbow, ripping open his coat-sleeve as if it had been done with a sharp knife, passed across his breast, burning blisters as large as a man's hand and passed down his leg and out at his shoes, cutting off his shoestring, and then entered the root of the tree, which it tore up for several feet. Strange to say, he was not knocked senseless or speechless, but says when his horse started he halloed "whoa" to him, but his limbs became motionless, and he could not stand or walk. His horse ran home, and his father and neighbors started out and found him under the tree in this condition, and brought him home in a wagon. He is now doing well, though his nervous system is much deranged, and he suffers a good deal from the blisters on his skin.

AN ECCENTRIC DEVOTEE.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* relates this: "An enthusiast named Joseph Mullinger, a Bohemian by nativity and a tailor by trade, has lately struck on a novel attitude of devotion. Yesterday noon he was found in St. Franciscus Church, on Liberty street, standing on his head, with his body leaning against a bench, and with a prayer-book clasped in his hands. Upon being asked why he went at it in this manner, he answered that he was a great sinner, and that the Lord wanted him to pray on his head. Judging that Joseph was somewhat cracked in the cranium, the officers of Bremen street locked him up for safe-keeping."

THE NEW ENGLISH TWIN SHIP.

The London *Standard* of June 3 has the following in reference to the new twin ship just launched:

"One at least of the many rival schemes for transporting passengers across the Channel in moderate comfort is likely to have a fair trial. The English Channel Steam-ship Company yesterday launched their twin ship Castalia from the slip of the Thames Iron Works and Ship-building Company, in the presence of a very large assemblage of spectators. This vessel is built upon what is known as Capt. Dicey's principle, but which, as far as the general scheme of a double ship is concerned, is no novelty whatever, although it has never before been tried upon so large a scale. We can perfectly remember a steamer of about the size of the ordinary Greenwich steamers upon exactly the same principle—namely, that of a ship cut in half long ways, the two halves being connected by a deck, and having a water-way between them in which the paddles worked. This steamer lay for two or three years at a short distance from shore off the Isle of Dogs. This must have been eighteen years ago, and the fact that she did so lie idle would seem to prove that she was a failure. We are not arguing from this that the Castalia will be a failure—far from it, for we believe that she will prove a great success; the fact being that, in a small craft there would be no advantage whatever in placing the two halves of a vessel at some distance apart instead of uniting them, for even when so widened the ship would not be sufficiently large to meet ordinary waves without being influenced by them. In a ship of the size of the Castalia, 290 feet long by 60 feet wide, the great desideratum of steadiness in anything like an ordinary Channel sea will, we think, be attained. We do not think that she would be a good sea boat in an Atlantic gale, for large as she is she is by no means sufficiently so to dominate Atlantic waves; but in anything but a very heavy gale she ought in the channel to be almost absolutely steady. The fact, therefore, that the precursor of the Castalia may, perhaps from want of engine power, have proved a failure as a river boat in no way militates against the chance of success of the Castalia as a channel steamer, and no doubt Capt. Hely has produced various improvements which will go far to insure success. The deck, or, rather, the network of iron which supports the deck and connects the two compartments, is of immense strength, and had well need to be so. The strain when a great wave takes one compartment upon the broadside, lifting it up while the other remains in the trough, will be enormous, as the portion which rises must as it does so heel over the other compartment to the same angle which itself takes. This strain would, in heavy ocean seas, be so great that it is hardly likely that the principle can ever be applied to great seagoing steamers; but in the Channel the seas, even in storms, are so short and chopping that a vessel of the size of the Castalia may be expected to ride fairly over them. Large as she is, she can enter the harbors of Dover and Calais at all times, for she will draw only five feet of water. Both ends are alike, and provided with rudders, so that she will not have to turn in harbor. The engines, nominally of 260-horse power, constructed by Messrs. J. & A. Blyth, work up to 1,500-horse power. Her outside lines are clean and promise speed, and as the inside works are perfectly straight, and will offer no resistance whatever to her passage through the water beyond that of friction, there is no reason why she should not be nearly as fast as she would have been had her halves been placed together, instead of being separated by an interval of twenty-six feet. In this interval are her paddles. They are not, of course, as yet in position in the Castalia herself, but, as shown in a large model exhibited in one of the offices, they appear to be altogether disproportionately small for the size of the vessel."

THE MURDERER WALTZ.

To set at rest current rumors the Albany *Journal* publishes in full the report of the commission appointed by Gov. Dix to examine the murderer Waltz respecting his mental condition, and the Governor's memoir of the case. The Commissioners find Waltz to have been perfectly sane, and after carefully summarizing the conversation which took place in the prisoner's cell, assert that the killing of Holcher was the willful act of a man entirely free from any mental disorder. Following the report are the certificates of the physicians who examined the brain of the double murderer, and these carry out the theory of the commission. Dr. Theodore Deecker, special pathologist of the State Asylum, says that after having made a general and microscopic examination of the brain of Joseph Waltz he finds it entirely free from disease; while Dr. Swinburne, of Albany, and Dr. Gray, of Utica, assert that having examined the brain and its membrane they find them sound. The report concludes with the following words:

"From the foregoing voluntary and repeated confession of the prisoner, from the evidence adduced upon the trial, from the statements of his father, and from a personal examination of him under the light of past and present habitual demeanor, there is no escape from the conclusion that the prisoner, at the date of the homicide committed by him, possessed all the elements of legal and moral responsibility, for he fully knew and comprehended the true nature and consequences of the act he was about to commit. he knew it to be both wrong in itself and a wrong to his victim, since he successfully resisted its commission for a while, by prayer and deliberation upon its enormity, thus evincing by this power to choose between two courses of conduct that he was a free moral agent. Therefore, we are of the opinion that the homicide was the act of a sane mind, knowing that the act it was about to commit was a crime; intending so to commit it, and with full power of refraining from, or of executing its wicked purpose, deliberately preferring to do the latter."

THE LUMBER TRADE.

A general convention will be held at Williamsport, Penn., on the 23d inst., of representatives of the three great classes of lumbermen throughout the country, viz., the owners and operators in timber lands; the manufacturers of lumber, and the dealers by wholesale or retail—for the purpose of forming a national and permanent organization, and for the discussion of matters connected with the lumber trade. Many large operators in the Canadas and the West have signified their intention of participating. The subject of a uniform inspection, which is of acknowledged immediate urgency to the trade, will be discussed at considerable length. The attention of the convention will also be particularly directed to the formation of a plan for the collection of full and reliable statistics, the want of definite information as to which is everywhere felt by the trade. These statistics would have reference to the areas of timber lands in the United States and the British Provinces, the area cut over and subtracted annually from the whole area, the amount of logs at the beginning of the year, the amount of logs cut during the year, the amount of manufactured lumber sold during the year, and, consequently, the amount of lumber, both in log and manufactured, at the end of each year. To devise and arrange for the thorough working of such a plan will require considerable time and labor, and it is more than probable that the subjects named will occupy the entire time and attention of the convention.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, June 20.—Sugar buoyant, unsettled, and irregular; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 338,000 bxs. and 19,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 23,500 bxs. and 1,750 hhds.; exported during the week, 35,000 bxs. and 8,500 hhds., including 9,300 boxs. and 6,800 hhds. to the United States. Bacon, $37@$41 ₱ cwt. Butter—Inferior American, $74@$76 ₱ quintal; Goshen, $84@$86. Flour, $28@$30 ₱ bbl. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $50@$55 50 ₱ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $37@$38 ₱ quintal. Potatoes, $9 50@$10 ₱ bbl. Tallow, $26@$27 ₱ quintal. Naval Stores in fair demand. Coal-oil, 6½@6¾ reals ₱ gallon. Box Shooks, 13@14 reals; Sugar-Hogshead Shooks, 44 reals; Molasses Hogshead Shooks, 36 reals; Hoops—Long-shaved, $110@$115 ₱ M. Freights firm; box of Sugar loading at Havana, for the United States, $1@$1 25; ₱ hhd. of Sugar from ports on the north coast for the United States, $4 75@$5; ₱ hhd. of Molasses loading at Havana for the United States, $3@$3 25. Spanish gold, 281@282. Exchange active, but irregular; on the United States, 60 days' currency, 135@136 premium; short sight, 140@142 premium; 60 days' gold, 158@160 premium; short sight, 164@165 premium; on London, 193@195 premium; on Paris, 163@165 premium.

PROVIDENCE CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20.—The Printing Cloth market was quiet during the past week, with a little more business. Prices steady at 5¾c., 30 days, for Standard and Extra 64 squares, some holders asking 5⅞c. Sales of the week, 30,000 pieces at 5¾c.

[Advertisement.]

Straws show the way the wind blows, and "Knox's Straw" hats show which way "fashion flows." KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

In steam-ship City of Richmond, from Liverpool.—A. R. Eno and lady, John Eno, Miss M. Allen, G. Green, J. L. Green, Miss L. J. Green, Count N. Zata, Miss Zata, Mother Mary of St. Magdalen, Mother Mary of the Nativity, Mother Mary of St. Bernard, Mother Mary of St. Birchus, Mother Mary of St. Aloysius, Mother Mary of the Sacred Heart, Mother Mary of St. Rose, Mother Mary of St. Joseph, Mother Mary of St. Patrick, Mother Mary of St. Anselm, Sister Mary of St. Edward, Sister Mary of St. Helene, Sister Mary of St. Ligori, Sister Mary of St. Rodrigues, Mrs. W. Webster, Mrs. T. Apel, M. Evans, Judge J. Mumford, R. Kennedy, F. Lowe, S. Smith, Mr. Vete, S. Molesworth, F. Crighton, F. Armstrong, Rev. Dr. Hollingsworth and lady, Miss M. Hollingsworth, Miss E. Harvey, Miss M. Harvey, Mrs. Clunen, Master J. Clunen, Master J. Clunen, C. Barrett, J. R. Walker, F. S. McIntire, H. Santen, S. F. Fisk, Miss Mary Walker, Father De Paw, E. Hellewell and lady, Miss Wilcox and maid, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Comans, Miss Bell, P. F. Clibborn, John Rice, A. Albert, H. Eskrigg, P. Pennington, Mr. Owtram, F. Jerrard, J. Allen, R. Terry, E. Watkins, Mrs. Watkins, Miss F. Watkins, Mr. Van Houghton, F. Bassett, A. C. Almena, Master W. Clunen, H. Moore, S. G. Harris, D. McLeod, S. Paige and lady, T. Jenkins, Mrs. Jenkins, Miss Jenkins, Mrs. Kennedy, Master Kennedy, Miss M. Myers, J. Haley, W. Sheldon, W. Chapin, J. O'Connor, A. Tec, J. Nicholson, C. Hughes, W. Daw, R. Watts, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Thomas, Master Thomas, E. Vandeveer, A. Clunen, F. Galligan, G. Barlow.

In steam-ship Knickerbocker, from New-Orleans and Havana.—Mrs. Waite and two children, Mrs. McClellan and son, Mrs. G. L. Bright and two children, Mr. Kroeger, wife, and two children, Mrs. S. Hardy, Miss M. Wasson, Mrs. E. Johnson, Capt. F. J. Woodward, wife, and child, Mrs. Capt. W. Strickland, Mrs. C. H. Foster, H. W. Houghton and wife, E. P. Mackie, H. W. Troost, E. Fenner, J. T. Parker, T. Lawrence, Capt. J. Lyons, Wm. A. Strickland, Mrs. James Lawton, Miss J. Ward, Mrs. E. Hall, J. A. Piedro, M. Stapim, E. Cornill, J. Prends, A. Bolle, H. Haga.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:29 | Sun sets.....7:34 | Moon [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:23 | Gov. Island..2:12 | Hell Gate.....[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........SUNDAY, June 21.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Richmond, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool June 11, via Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and 945 passengers to John G. Dale. June 14, lat. 50 07 N., lon. 25 51 W., passed bark Carisbrook bound E. Same date, lat. 49 53 N., lon. 24 47 W., a German steam-ship do.; 15th, lat. 47 45 N., lon. 34 31 W., a Cunard steam-ship do.; same date, lat. 47 36 N., lon. 35 05 W., a Norwegian bark showing letters J. B. C. T., (commercial code,) do.; 17th, lat. 43 50 N., lon. 48 24 W., steam-ship City of Brussels, do.; same time passed two large icebergs; same date, lat. 43 50, lon. 49 05, passed a large iceberg; 20th, 7:10 P. M., 106 miles from Sandy Hook, met steam-ship City of Chester and steam-ship Adriatic bound E.

Steam-ship Italy, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool June 10, Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 397 passengers to W. F. J. Hurst. June 16, lat. 44 48, lon. 40 57, passed two brig-rigged steamers bound E.; June 17, lat. 45 54, lon. 47 05, passed steamer City of Limerick, Egypt, and another steam-ship, bound E.; June 19, lat. 42 08, lon. 60 17, passed a bark and brig bound W.; June 20, lat. 40 41, lon. 65 27, passed a White Star steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Gager, New-Orleans June 12, via Havana 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship George W. Elder, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans June 13, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker; June 19, lat. 35 36, lon. 74 45, spoke whaling schr. Antarctic, (of Provincetown,) 3 months out, with 20 barrels of oil. Same date, lat. 6 12, lon. 74 38, exchanged signals with brig Clara M. Goodrich, Herm. bound N.

Steam-ship State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston June 13, and Key West 17th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Auguste Andre, (Belg.,) Greve, Marseilles May 29, via Menton June 2, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 6.

Bark Clara, (Ger.,) Kruse, Bremen 47 ds., with empty barrels to J. C. Seager.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Tewkesbury, of and 6 ds. from Bermuda, with produce to Jones and Lough.

Brig Manzanilla, Benson, Machias, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Pacific, McGinn, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mary Potter, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to S B. Miller.

Schr. Edward Slade, Sable, New-Haven.
Schr. G. C. Burdett, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. J. L. Hess, Conklin, New-Haven.
Schr. D. G. Floyd, Clifford, Gloucester.
Schr. Hannah Willets, Bolt, Providence.
Schr. Cynth a Jane, Gardiner, Providence.
Schr. Ann, Martin, Newport.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Newport.
Schr. Adelphi, Allen, Bristol.
Schr. J. Stroup, Hawkins, Bath, with ice to master.
Schr. Golden Eagle, Howes, Newport.
Schr. Hunter, Green, Dighton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Empire, Matthews, Somerset.
Schr. Henry Cole, Chadwick, Somerset.
Schr. Fredonia, Sears, Newport.
Schr. Tillie E. Heath, Dighton.
Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Dighton.
Schr. M. F. Webb, Cook, Somerset.
Schr. A. S. Minor, Minor, Guilford.
Schr. Jane, Nash, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Daniel Russell, Carroll, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Geo. A. Pierce, Kelly, Salem.
Schr. Ada Herbert, Gould, Gloucester.
Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Kelly, Boston.
Schr. Isabella Thompson, Howes, Boston.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Fall River.
Schr. Abby Weld, Yaton, Providence.
Schr. Eclipse, Conklin, Virginia.
Schr. Hector, Higgins, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. R. L. Kenney, Torry, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Storm, Staab, Hartford.
Schr. M. Clark, Buell, Hartford.

Schr. Yosemite, Hibbett, Bangor, with lumber to Bell & Brothers.

Schr. Leonora, Hall, Nantucket, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Alice B., Bassett, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Evergreen, (Br.,) Parker, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Mail, Merrill, Bath, with ice to Creed Bros.

Schr. Wm. Denning, Crook, Calais, with lumber to Goram & Boardman.

Sld., Steam-ship Cornwall, for Bristol, Eng.

WIND—Sunset, light W.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 21.—Arr. steamers Martha Stevens, from New-York; Richard Willing, from Philadelphia; Nurnberg, from Bremen; D. J. Foley, from Wilmington, N. C.; Josephine Thomson, from New-York.

Cld. steamers McClellan, for Providence; F. W. Bruce, for New-York; John S. Shiver, for Philadelphia; schr. Belle Hardy, for Boston.

Sld. steamer Ohio, for Bremen; brig Nancy, for Pernambuco.

BOSTON, Mass., June 21.—Arr. schrs. H. C. Winship, from Cadiz; Mary A. Power, from Havana.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 21.—Arr. schr. Lucy D., from Boston. Sld. schr. Charles Mouford, for Bull River S. C.

HAVANA, June 21.—The steamer Columbus, from New-York, arrived here this afternoon.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 21.—Arr. at the Passes, steamers Juniata, from Philadelphia, and Mississippi, from New-York.

Sld. steamers Wilmington, Metropolis, and Vanguard; barks John E. Chase, Dominica, and Lanata.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 21.—Arr. 20th, steamship Harrisburg, from Boston; schrs. S. B. Wheeler, from Kennebec River; General Levi Harris, from Jamesville; Ella R. Hill, from Newbern; Arctic, from Millville.

Cld. 20th, steam-ships Panther, for Boston; Vindicator, for New-York; ship Terpsichore, (Ger.,) for Hamburg; bark Mary Lamten, (Br.,) Cork, for orders; brig Lagertha, (Norw.,) for Rostock; schrs. Alpna, for Boston; E. M. Baxter, for Providence.

21st, arr. steam-ship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool; Fanita, from New-York; Rattlesnake, from Boston; Centipede, from do.; ship Puritan, from New-York; barks Pan, from Antwerp; Casique, from Barbadoes; Gulnare, from Sagua; schr. Carrie Bonnell, from Baracoa.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 21.—Arr. steam-ship Montgomery, from New-York. Sld. steam-ships Wyoming, for Philadelphia, and Herman Livingston for New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, June 21.—The Hamburg-American steamship Frisia, Capt. Meier, from New-York June 11, arr. to-day, and proceeded to Hamburg.

THE GORHAM PLATED WARE

Possesses all the elements of fine silver in solidity, beauty, finish, and extreme durability.

The basis of this ware is of the finest quality of Nickel. Upon this hard, ringing metal, is laid a heavy coating of pure silver.

The Gorham Electro-plated Ware is the best now manufactured, and those who are about to fit up their houses, in town or country, and desire to avoid the care of solid silver, will find it a most desirable and beautiful substitute.

The Gorham Company,
MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS.
ESTABLISHED 1831.

All of their Solid Silver Ware bears the "Sterling" stamp, and is absolutely guaranteed to be 925-1000 pure. Now offered at retail.

SALESROOMS OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 1 BOND ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

CABRIOLETS.

We invite the inspection of a large assortment of this fashionable carriage, exquisitely finished, after our own and the best London and Paris designs, at our warerooms, 5th av., corner 14th st.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME ST.

KINDERGARTEN.

NOTICE.

MISS HAINES and MADEMOISELLE DE JANON are happy to announce that they have been so fortunate as to secure the services of MADAME KRIEGE and daughter to continue the experiment of a Kindergarten which they commenced two years ago in connection with their school for young ladies and children.

MADAME KRIEGE is the author of "The Child, an Elucidation of Froebel's Principles of Education," published by E. Steiger, New-York, and, with her daughter, was the pioneer of Kindergarten in Boston. The ladies of their training classes are now employed successfully in different parts of the country.

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